The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 5. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14, 1894. NO. 46

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 9th, 1893, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.50 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 6.35 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 6.32, a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.47 6.32 a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.47, 6.32 a. m. 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:05 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:37; Birmingham, 6.42, Spruce Creek, 6:53; Petersburg, 7:06; Huntingdon, 7:20; Mapleton, 7:35; Mount Union, 7:41; Harrisburg, 10:20 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:30 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 12:25 p. m., Mount Union 6:09 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:28; Altoona, 7:40 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:30 p. m.

Main Line Express arrives leaves Pittsburg at 8.00 A. M., Altoona 11.50 A. M., Huntingdon 12:48, P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.20 P. M., Philadelphia 6.50 P. M.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 9:05 a. m., daily, Altoona, 12:50 p. m., Huntingdon, 1:45 p. m., Mount Harrisburg, 4:15, and arrives at Philadelphia at 7:16 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:30 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
No. 5. Mail,	No. 3. Mixed,	No. 1. Mixed,		No. 2. Mail,	No. 4. Mail,	No. 6. Mixed,
p. m.	a. m	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
1 18	9 16	6 20	Robertsdale	8 09	11 45	2 04
1 28	9 26	6 30	Cook's	7 57	11 33	1 54
1 41	9 39	6 43	Cole's	7 43	11 20	1 31
2 06	10 09	7 13	Saltillo	7 03	10 50	1 01
2 13	10 16	7 20	Three Springs	6 55	10 42	12 54
2 25	10 29	7 33	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	12 42
		7 46	Rockhill	6 30a		
		am.		6 51p		
2 38	10 42	7 56			9 58	12 25
2 53	10 58	8 02	Shirley	6 35	9 42	12 10
3 00	11 06	8 10	*Augh. Mills	6 28	9 34	12 03
3 14	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 15	9 20	11 50

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 3.50, P. M., Cook's, 4.00, Cole's, 4.13, Saltillo, 4.38, Three Springs, 4.45, Beersville, 4.58, Rockhill, 5.11, Shirley, 5.26, Aughwick, 5.33; arrive Mt. Union, 5.47, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.13, Shirley, 4.20, Rockhill, 4.36, Beersville, 4.48, Three Springs, 5.10, Saltillo, 5.17, Cole's, 5.47, Cook's, 5.59; arrive Robertsdale, 6'12, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST.		STATIONS.	EAST	
No. 12	No. 10		No. 9	No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 41	L Rockhill A	7 50	4 50
6 29	9 34	*Blacklog	7 57	4 57
6 21	9 26	*Cedar Rock	8 05	5 05
6 17	9 22	*Locke Vall'y	8 09	5 09
6 11	9 16	*Shade Gap	8 15	5 15
5 59	8 59	Stair	8 27	5 27
5 50	8 50	A Goshorn L	8 36	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

New Stage Route.

—BETWEEN—

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.

Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

SIX each month, and articles on Fashnio, SHORT and all matters of interest to the home STORIES Finely illustrated, $1.50 a year. SAMPLE copy for five two-cent stamps

ARTUR'S HOME MAGAZINE
Philapeldhia, Pa,

WEARY.

I'm old, and the heat of life's battles
Has bleached my brown hair till it's white,
And teardrops that sparkle light diamonds
Have stole from my eyes their old light.
And low, where cold marbles are gleaming,
I laid what the world gave to me;
But high, where the pure ones are waiting,
My treasures again will I see.

Tonight I have heard strains of music
That floated away long ago,
But some mystic spirit has caught them
To chant to me now, soft and low.
I heard an old story tonight, too,
That memory lingered to tell,
Of youth that built castles in midair
That crushed hopes and dreams as they fell.

I've seen an old picture of sorrow—
A vessel that sank in the sea—
But safe in the harbor of heaven
A fair sailor boy waits for me.
I listen in dreams for his footsteps,
I almost can see his white hand
As it lifts from my heart life's dark shadows
And points me to his spirit land.

O Time, I am weary of travel!
Life's pathway is lonely for me,
And breezes that whisper about me
Seem filled with a voice from the sea.
And now I am tired—so tired—
And some night I'll lie down to rest
And dream till I wake in the morning
In peace in the home of the blest.

—Florence Bailey Farnsworth.

SHOOTING HONKERS.

GREAT SPORT WHICH IS FOUND IN THE NORTHWEST.

Countless Swarms Which Congregate Between the Red River Valley and the Mississippi—Shooting Does Not Appear to Diminish Their Number.

Wild goose hunting on the plains of the northwest is a sport which always has great charm even for the experienced Nimrod. It is a sport replete with incident and a recreation which must once be indulged in to be thoroughly appreciated. The wild goose is known in all parts of North America, but in no section of the country does this bird appear in such numbers as in that territory lying between the Red river valley and the Missouri river. There the geese swarm in countless numbers and become corpulent on the grains of No. 1 hard which have been shaken from the stalk by the reaper and are lying in the stubble everywhere. Large numbers of the birds are killed by resident hunters and for eastern markets, but no apparent diminution is noticeable in the size and number of the flocks to be seen when the shooting season begins each year.

An hour's lively sport with the honkers on the wheatfields of North Dakota means but one thing to the inexperienced hunter, and that is something for his pains, especially if he happens to get in a well concealed stand directly in the line of flight. Then it is nothing uncommon for him to "tumble over" a wagon load of geese in very short order. Wild geese are a staple commodity in North Dakota and readily bring from $2.50 to $3 per dozen during the shooting season. In the little towns and stations along the Northern Pacific railway, during the fall and spring flights, almost everybody turns out for a few hours in the morning and toward the close of the day to shoot at the geese, and a right warm reception are the birds treated to. Many will ride to the outskirts of the town and shoot from a buggy or wagon at the passing myriads overhead and occasionally bring down a bird at long range.

The hunter who is out for business and is shooting for market and the money there is in it drives out 10 or 15 miles over the prairie several hours before daylight, and after selecting a spot where the geese have been seen in great numbers the day before digs a pit in the ground large enough to conceal himself and arranges the stubble or grass about the mouth of it so as to present a natural appearance. Close by he plants his decoys and settles back in the pit and anxiously awaits the coming of the morning. It is still dark, but from every quarter of the prairie come sounds of animal life which foretell the coming of a new day. The mournful cry of the curlew is heard overhead, and a flock of plover demonstrate their close proximity by the hurtling noise of their wings.

For some time he sits in a cramped position, listening to the booming notes of a prairie chicken, which bird is pouring forth a volume of drumlike sounds. The sharp yelp of a coyote not far away is unmistakable evidence that that thriving, skulking animal has jumped up a cotton tail and is hustling for an early breakfast. At the first peeping of the gray dawn the hunter suddenly hears a welcome sound—the faint and faraway honk-honk of the goose. He examines his gun and notes the direction of the sound. Nearer and nearer the sound comes, and finally he ventures to take a peep out of the pit and discovers the distant outlines of a large flock spread out V shaped in the morning sky, bearing off to one side. Apparently they have not seen the decoys, and the hunter thinks it is yet too dark.

Suddenly the leader is seen to waver, and with loud cries the flock turns and circles around the decoys as if suspicious of their genuineness, but drawing nearer at each turn. They have approached within easy shooting distance, and just as soon as the flock pitches down among the decoys the loud bang! bang! of a heavily loaded shotgun is heard, and two puffs of smoke are seen coming apparently from the surface of the earth a short distance away. Several geese are lying on the ground, and one is skimming away over the prairie with a tipped wing.

Some other flocks appear, and the shooting becomes lively until the sun is fully two hours high, when the flocks diminish, both in size and number, and with the exception of a few stragglers the morning flight is over.

Crystal Springs is the name of a small station on the Northern Pacific, 30 miles west of Jamestown, N. D. There are several small alkali lakes in close proximity to the station and a number of springs in the hills near by, from which the place gained its name. The town proper consists of a depot, boarding house and water tank and a population not exceeding 10 souls. One April morning a few years or so since the writer, in company with the telegraph operator at the place, sallied forth in quest of geese, large flocks of which were seen circling around and alighting on a small lake, fringed with bushes and tall grass, not over a mile from the station. After a full hour spent in crawling over the ground and keeping out of sight as much as possible the hunters crept through the grass to the bushes and looked cautiously out.

Upward of 1,000 geese were sporting on the water, diving, squawking and carrying on at a great rate. When the edge of the flock had come within 30 yards the hunters raised their guns and gave them a barrel, following it up with the remaining barrel as they rose heavily from the water. Twenty-eight geese were gathered up as the result of the shot, 24 of them the white or brant geese. The remaining four were fine specimens of that wariest of all birds of its species—the blackhead or Canadian goose. The morning's work was highly satisfactory.—Cleveland Leader.

Two Ugly Men.

The Duc de Roquelaure was a man of great ugliness and much humor. One day he met in the street a most unlovely looking Auvergnat, who had some petition or memorial to present at Versailles. He immediately introduced him to Louis XIV, remarking that he was under a special obligation to him. The king granted the favor asked for and then inquired of the duc what might be the nature of the obligation. "But for him, your majesty, I should be the ugliest man in your dominions!"

I am reminded of Heidegger, the manager of the opera house in the Haymarket when George II was king. One day he laid a wager with the Earl of Chesterfield that he would not find in all London an uglier face than his. After a long search the earl produced a woman of St. Giles' who at first seemed to outvie the manager, but when the latter put on the woman's headgear his superior ugliness was at once admitted.—All the Year Round.

A Chinaman's Claim For Insurance.

One of Boston's insurance men insured a small building which serves an industrious Chinaman both as shop and home. The policy covers damages caused by fire and water, but John Chinaman evidently thought he was protecting himself against losses due to any cause whatever, as is shown by the following letter addressed to the insurance company:

Some bad boy brake my one glass. Now all tore. Come you my house—look—fix new.

JOE LUNG.

Joe expected the company to make good the damage done by the "bad boy," who is the Chinaman's worst enemy in the city.—Boston Traveller.

Criminal Women.

Professor Lombroso, the eminent Italian scientist who holds such very strong adverse opinions as to the ability of women to feel pain as acutely as men do, has lately been pursuing his investigations in another direction, and he has now delivered himself of the unqualified opinion that women of the criminal and immoral type are invariably larger of hands and feet and smaller in the head than average women.

Goat raising is an important and growing industry in Oregon and some other northwestern states. One rancher in Benton county, Or., has a fine herd of 450 goats, which includes a number of thoroughbred Angora bucks. Twenty-two cents a pound is the lowest this man has received for a fleece in a dozen years.

A LIVING MUMMY.

A Traveler Tells of One He Found In an Egyptian Domicile.

"We went into the hut after some hesitation—the dragoman whispered there were ladies there—and found a vigorous old man, telling his Mussulman beads crosslegged on a mud bench, and on the floor bent over the fire the oldest looking human being I ever saw alive.

"Mummies I have seen, and wondered not that they were dead, but in what part of her withered desiccated frame that old woman found space to keep the stern vital energies that lined her grim, carved face I can scarcely guess. She looked no more living than seaweed does, dried and stretched on paper. Her arms, her legs—thrust almost into the fire—were so shrunk that the long leathern flesh and flaccid muscles hung round them like dangling shreds on sticks.

"Round her neck were beads of wood, and round her wrists leathern bracelets—though, to be sure, I cannot feel certain they were not folds of skin—and on her face lurked not only lines, but gullies and passages, they seemed so deep and fallen. But for the occasional upturned glance of her cold, unquestioning eye I could not have supposed her anything else than one of the earliest and best preserved of the remotest queens of Egypt.

"The old man gave us a lusty welcome and sent for milk and dates and filled our pockets. He showed us his long spear that hung against the wall and told me with a proud gesture that he had often killed his man, but more often with a sword, and taking me by the shoulder showed me fiercely how he used to do it. He was 90 years old and had never been farther from home than Assouan, and then only once.

"All his sons sat and stood round us, and in the background against the mud granary white teeth glimmered and the broad, black faces of the women shone. I asked him what present he would like, and he asked for a little rice and a little coffee. All the time he clutched and fingered his Muslim rosary, which, when I admired, he wanted me to accept. The son came back with us to the dahbeah and carried off the coffee and rice in envelopes, to which I added a handful of cigarettes and a couple of oranges, with particular injunctions that one was to be give to the old gentleman."—Cornhill Magazine.

A Weird Love Story.

"The strangest test of will power and endurance ever made," said E. D. Gonsauls of the City of Mexico, at the Southern, "was in Mexico, the characters being a Mexican girl and an American man. They were lovers, and the girl's parents refused their consent to the union, insisting that she should marry a wealthy Mexican suitor. At the suggestion of the girl they agreed to die together, and to test the strength and endurance of each other's love they chose a means of suicide unlike any ever dreamed of before. Food and fruit were placed on a table in the center of a room, occupied by both, the girl having escaped from her home, but being unwilling to elope with her lover. It was agreed that they should starve to death with plenty before them, and should either succumb to nature and partake of the food then both were released from the bond of death, but there should be an everlasting separation. For 12 days they endured the pangs of hunger without a murmur or a thought of wavering from their purpose to die together. The twelfth day the father of the girl discovered her whereabouts, and breaking the door they were carried out, too faint to stand alone. It took them several days to recover their strength, and when they did they were married. This is a true statement, and the American is living with his Mexican wife today."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Counterfeit Coins.

Within the last few years numbers of forgeries of extremely rare coins in the British museum and in private collections have been sold by auction in London. So good is their execution that it seems probable that means have been devised for casting steel dies on plaster casts or of hardening electrotype dies. The manufacture of rare "siege pieces," carried on in one of our midland towns, shows a far lower amount of skill.

When genuine but defaced coins are restruck with new impressions, it is very difficult to discover the fraud. Some genuine ancient coins are surfrappees in this manner—as, for instance, a whole class of Jewish coins which are struck on Roman silver denarii. But when the image and superscription of William III can be discerned underlying the device on a rare crown piece of Elizabeth the question of its authenticity is soon solved.—Longman's Magazine.

THEY DEFY IMITATION.

Invention Can Supply No Substitutes For Whalebone or Teazel.

With all our boasted labor saving machinery and modern inventions there are numerous articles entering into the economy of manufacture which seem crude and simple, but which defy improvement.

No one, for instance, has ever been able to find a substitute for whalebone. With the diminution of the supply and the enormously increased cost of the article, scores of inventors have turned their attention to the article and attempted to supply a substitute, but up to the present time nothing as durable, tough and pliable as whalebone has resulted.

Another article without which no woolen manufacturer could prepare certain goods for the market is the teazel. It is absolutely essential in raising a nap on cassimeres and soft woolen fabrics, and although scores of imitation teazles have been invented none is found to give the satisfaction of the odd little burr, with its stiff little hooks, which is so extensively exported and cultivated for the cloth finishing trade.

Persons who have never seen a teazel can imagine a fur cone, set all over with little barbs. It is really a burr, or flower head, or thistle top of the plant dipsacus, and so identified is it with cloth dressing, and so long and so general has been the use of the teazel for the purpose mentioned, that it is even reflected in its botanical name, Dipsacus fullonum, or "fuller's teazel."

However familiar the teazel may be to persons familiar with woolen manufacture, or to those who live in countries where it is extensively cultivated, the fact remains that the great majority of persons have never heard of such an article and will be astonished to learn in what enormous quantities they are raised.

In France alone 6,000 acres of land are exclusively devoted to the cultivation of the teazel. French manufacturers use annually nearly $2,000,000 worth of the prickly heads and export during the same period upward of 60,000 tons, valued at $2,500.00. When it is considered that a teazel weighs not more than an ordinary burdock, the vast quantity exported can be realized in part.

In addition to the French crop, which is the most highly esteemed, teazels are produced in enormous quantities in Austria, England, Belgium, Poland and the Crimea. Until recently they did not grow satisfactorily in the United States, but now they are quite extensively grown in Oneida county, in this state, and possibly elsewhere, and it is said return a fair profit to the cultivator for the outlay of money.

The prickles of the teazel have a small knob at the end, and this mounted on an elastic stem, and set with great precision on the central spindle, which, revolving, claws the surface of the cloth, raises a nap which mechanical contrivances have always failed in equaling.—New York Herald.

Eccentricity In Literary Taste.

Curious whims are occasionally shown by readers at the Public library. There was a woman who regularly every Friday came for a volume of sermons. She did not mind whose sermons, nor what the subject, so long as they were religious discourses of some sort. Monday she would come back, return the sermons and take out a novel to unbend her mind until the next Friday, when the sermons would again be in demand. There was another woman who would never read anything but a religious novel, as she called it, not such a one as "Ben-Hur" or one with a particular religious tenet to inculcate, but a book with a clergyman as its chief character.

Swinburne's "Heavenly Arcana" was read daily for years by an eccentric old gentleman. He would draw the book, keep it two weeks, return it with his place marked and call early the next morning to take it out again. He never took any other book from the library, and finally died, leaving his place marked as usual. There is one old man who will never read a book written by a woman. He reads good books continually, but will have nothing to do with a volume bearing a woman's name as its author.—Boston Herald.

Jack rabbits from the far west are sold in the New York markets. They are sent east in great numbers by firms that buy of the pot hunters. They are sold side by side with the native hare of the east, and each jack rabbit weighs about twice as much as his eastern cousin.

The famous trout ponds of the Catskill mountains are to have an addition in a lake near Emmonsville. Two other new trout ponds will also be prepared in the mountains before long.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Rubies Surpassed."

TEXT: "*Wisdom is better than rubies.*"—Proverbs viii., 11.

You have all seen the precious stone commonly called the ruby. It is of deep red color. The Bible makes much of it. It glowed in the first row of the high priest's breastplate. Under another name it stood in the wall of heaven. Jeremiah compares the ruddy cheek of the Nazarites to the ruby. Ezekiel points it out in the robes of the king of Tyre. Four times does Solomon use it as a symbol by which to extol wisdom or religion, always setting its value as better than rubies.

The world does not agree as to how the precious stones were formed. The ancients thought that amber was made of drops of perspiration of the goddess Ge. The thunderstone was supposed to have dropped from a stormcloud. The emerald was said to have been made of the firefly. The lapis lazuli was thought to have been born of the cry of an Indian giant. And modern mineralogists say that the precious stones were made of gases and liquids. To me the ruby seems like a spark from the anvil of the setting sun.

The home of the genuine ruby is Burmah, and sixty miles from its capital, where lives and reigns the ruler, called "Lord of the Rubies." Under a careful Governmental guard are these valuable mines of ruby kept. Rarely has any foreigner visited them. When a ruby of large value was discovered, it was brought forth with elaborate ceremony, a procession was formed, and, with all bannered pomp, military guard and princely attendants, the gem was brought to the king's palace.

Of great value is the ruby, much more so than diamond, as lapidaries and jewelers will tell you. An expert on this subject writes, "A ruby of perfect color weighing five carats is worth at the present day ten times as much as a diamond of equal weight." It was a disaster when Charles the Bold lost the ruby he was wearing at the battle of Grandson. It was a great affluence when Rudolph II of Austria inherited a ruby from his sister, the queen dowager. It was thought to have had much to do with the victory of Henry V, as he wore it into the battle of Agincourt.

It is the pride of the Russian court to own the largest ruby of the world, presented by Gustavus III to the Russian Empress. Wondrous ruby! It has electric characteristics, and there are lightnings compressed in its double six sided prisms. What shall I call it? It is frozen fire! It is petrified blood! In all the world there is only one thing more valuable, and my text makes the comparison, "Wisdom is better than rubies."

But it is impossible to compare two things together unless there are some points of similarity as well as of difference. I am glad there is nothing lacking here. The ruby is more beautiful in the night and under the lamplight than by day. It is preferred for evening adornment. How the rubies glow and burn and flash as the lights lift the darkness! Catherine of Aragon had on her finger a ruby that fairly lanterned the night.

Sir John Mandeville, the celebrated traveler of 400 years ago, said that the Emperor of China had a ruby that made the night as bright as day, The probability is that Solomon, under some of the lamps that illumined his cedar palace by night, noticed the peculiar glow of the ruby as it looked in the hilt of a sword, or hung in some fold of the upholstery, or beautified the lip of some chalice, while he was thinking at the same time of the excellency of our holy religion as chiefly seen in the night of trouble, and he cries out, "Wisdom is better than rubies."

Oh, yes, it is a good thing to have religion while the sun of prosperity rides high and everything is brilliant in fortune, in health, in worldly favor. Yet you can at such time hardly tell how much of it is natural exuberance and how much of it is the grace of God. But let the sun set, and the shadows avalanche the plain, and the thick darkness of sickness or poverty or persecution or mental exhaustion fill the soul and fill the house and fill the world; then you sit down by the lamp of God's word, and under its light the consolations of the gospel come out; the peace of God which passeth all understanding appears. You never fully appreciated their power until in the deep night of trouble the Divine Lamp revealed their exquisiteness. Pearls and amethysts for the day, but rubies for the night.

All of the books of the Bible attempt in some way the assuagement of misfortune. Of the 150 psalms of David at least ninety allude to trouble. There are sighings in every wind, and tears in every brook, and pangs in every heart. It was originally proposed to call the President's residence at Washington "The Palace" or "the Executive Mansion," but after it was destroyed in the war of 1814 and rebuilt in was painted white to cover up the marks of the smoke and fire that had blackened the stone walls. Hence it was called "The White House." Most of things now white with attractiveness were once black with disaster.

What the world most needs is the consolatory, and here it comes, our holy religion, with both hands full of anodynes and sedatives and balsams, as in Daniel's time to stop mouths leonine; as in Shadrach's time to cool blast furnaces; as in Ezekiel's time to console captivity; as in St. John's time to unroll an apocalypse over rocky desolations. Hear its soothing voice as it declares: "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." "The montains shall depart and the hills be removed, but My loving kindness shall not depart from you." "Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth." "They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more, neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat, for the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall lead them to living fountains of water, and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."

The most wholesome thing on earth is trouble, if met in Christian spirit. To make Paul what he was it took ship wreck, and whipping on the bare back, and penitentiary, and pursuit of wild mobs, and the sword of decapitation. To make David what he was it took all that Ahithophel and Saul and Absalom and Goliath and all the Philistine hosts could do against him. It took Robert Chambers's malformation of feet to make him the literary conqueror.

It was bereavement that brought William Haworth, of Wesley's time, from wickedness to an evangelism that won many thousands for heaven. The world would never have known what heroic stuff Ridley was made of had not the fires been kindled around his feet, and not liking this slow work he cried: "I cannot burn. Let the fire come to me. I cannot burn." Thank God that there are gems that unfold their best glories under the lamplight! Thank God for the ruby.

Moreover, I am sure Solomon was right in saying that religion or wisdom is better than rubies, from the fact that a thing is worth what it will fetch. Religion will fetch solid happiness, and the ruby will not. In all your observation did you ever find a person thoroughly felicitated by an incrustment of jewels? As you know more of yourself than any one else, are you happier now with worldly adornments and successes than before you won them? Does the picture that cost you hundreds or thousands of dollars on your wall bring you as much satisfaction as the engraving that at the expense of $5 was hung upon the wall when you first began to keep house?

Do all the cutlery and rare plate that glitter on your extension dining table, surrounded by flattering guests, contain more of realbliss than the plain ware of your first table, at which sat only two? Does a wardrobe crowded with costly attire give you more satisfaction than your first clothes closet with its four or five pegs? Did not the plain ring set on the third finger of the left hand on the day of your betrothal give more gladness than the ruby that is now enthroned on the third finger of your right hand?

If in this journey of life we have learned anything, we have learned that this world, neither with its emoluments nor gains, can satisfy the soul. Why, here come as many witnesses as I wish to call to the stand to testify that before high heaven and the world, in companionship with Jesus Christ and a good hope of heaven, they feel a joy that all the resources of their vocabulary fail to express. Sometimes it evidences itself in ejaculations of hosanna; sometimes in doxology; sometimes in tears. A converted native of India in a letter said: "How I long for my bed, not that I may sleep—I lie awake often and long—but to hold sweet communion with my God."

If so mighty is worldly joy that Julius II, hearing his armies were triumphant, expired, and if Talva, hearing that the Roman senate had decreed him an honor, expired, and if Dionysius and Sophocles, overcome of joy, expired, and if a shipwrecked purser, waiting on the coast of Guinea in want and starvation at the sight of a vessel bringing relief, fell dead from shock of delight, is it any surprise to you that the joys of pardon and heaven rolling over the soul should sometimes be almost too much for the Christian to endure and live? An aged aunt said to me: "De Witt, three times I have fainted dead away under too great Christian joy. It was in all three cases at the holy communion."

An eminent Christian man while in prayer said: "Stop, Lord; I cannot bear any more of this gladness. It is too much for mortal. Withhold! withhold!" We have heard of poor workmen or workwomen getting a letter suddenly telling them that a fortune had been left them, and how they were almost beside themselves with glee, taking the first ship to claim the estate. But, oh, what it is to wake up out of the stupor of a sinful life, and through pardoning grace find that all our earthly existence will be divinely managed for our best welfare, and that then all heaven will roll in upon the soul!

Compared with that a spring morning is stupid, and an August sunset is inane, and aurora has no pillared splendor, and a diamond has no flash, and a pearl no light, and a bery no aquamarine, and a ruby no ruddiness. My gracious Lord! My glorious God! My precious Christ! Roll over on us a few billows of that rapture. And now I ask you, as fair minded men and women, accustomed to make comparisons, is not such a joy as that worth more than anything one can have in a jeweled casket? Was not Solomon right when he said, "Wisdom is better than rubies?"

There is also something in the deep carmine of the ruby that suggests the sacrifice on which our whole system of religion depends. While the emerald suggests the meadows, and the sapphire the skies, and the opal the sea, the ruby suggests the blood of sacrifice. The most emphatic and startling of all colors has the ruby. Solomon, the author of my text, knew all about the sacrifice of lamb and dove on the altars of the temple, and he knew the meaning of sacrificial blood, and what other precious stone could he so well use to symbolize it as the ruby? Red, intensely red, red as the blood of the greatest martyr of all time—Jesus—of the centuries! Drive the story of the crucifixion out of the Bible and the doctrine of the atonement out of our religion, and there would be nothing of Christianity left for our worship or our admiration.

Why should it be hard to adopt the Bible theory that our redemption was purchased by blood? What great bridge ever sprung its arches, what temple ever reared its towers, what Nation ever achieved its independence, what mighty good was ever done without sacrifice of life? The great wonder of the world, the bridge that unites these two cities, cost the life of the first architect. Ask the shipyards of Glasgow and New York how many carpenters went down under accidents before the steamer was launched; ask the three great transcontinental railroads how many in their construction were buried under crumbling embankments or crushed under timbers or destroyed by the powder blast.

Tabulate the statistics of how many mothers have been martyrs to the cradle of sick children. Tell us how many men sacrificed nerve and muscle and brain and life in the effort to support their households. Tell us how many men in England, in France, in Germany, in Italy, in the United States, have died for their country. Vicarious suffering is as old as the world, but the most thrilling, the most startling, the most stupendous sacrifice of all time and eternity was on a bluff back of Jerusalem when one Being took upon Himself the sins, the agonies, the perdition of a great multitude that no man can number between 12 o'clock of a darkened noon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, purchasing the ransom of a ruined world.

Dive in all the seas, explore all the mines, crowbar all the mountains, view all the crowned jewels of all the emperors, and find me any gem that can so overwhelmingly symbolize that martyrdom as the ruby. Mark you, there are many gems that are somewhat like the ruby. So is the cornelian, so is the garnet, so is the spinel, so is the bálas, so the gems brought from among the gravels of Ceylon and New South Wales, but there is only one genuine ruby, and that comes from the mine of Burmah. And there is only one Christ, and He comes from heaven. One Redeemer, one Ransom, one Son of God, only "one name given under heaven among men by which we can be saved."

Ten thousand times 10,000 beautiful imitations of that ruby, but only one ruby. Christ had no descendant. Christ had no counterpart. In the lifted up grandeur and glory and love and sympathy of His character He is the Incomparable, the Infinite One! "The only wise God, our Saviour." Let all hearts, all homes, all times, all eternities, bow low before Him! Let His banner be lifted in all our souls!

In olden times Scotland was disturbed by freebooters and pirates. To rid the seas and ports of these desperadoes the hero William Wallace fitted out a merchant vessels, but filled it with armed men and put out to sea. The pirates, with their flag inscribed of a death's head, thinking they would get an easy prize, bore down upon the Scottish merchantman, when the armed men of Wallace boarded the craft of the pirates and put them in chains and then sailed for port under the Scotch flag flying. And to our souls, assailed of sin and death and hell, through Christ are rescued, and the black flag of sin is torn down, and the striped flag of the cross is hoisted. Blessed be God for any sign, for any signal, for any precious stone that brings to mind the price paid for such a rescue.

I like the coral, for it seems the solidified foam of breakers, and I like the jasper, for it gathers seventeen colors into its bosom, and I like the jet, for it compresses the shadows of many midnights, and I like the chrysoprase because its purple is illumined with a small heaven of stars, and I like the chrysolite for its waves of color which seem on fire. But this morning nothing so impresses me as the ruby, for it depicts, it typifies, it suggests "The blood of Jesus Christ that cleanseth from all sin." Without the shedding of blood there is no remission." Yea, Solomon was right when in my text he said, "Wisdom is better than rubies."

To bring out a contrast that will illustrate my text, I put before you two last earthly scenes. The one is in a room with rubies, but no religion, and the other in a room with religion, but no rubies. You enter the first room, where an affluent and worldly man is about to quit this life. There is a ruby on the mantel, possibly among the vases. There is a ruby in the headdress of the queenly wife.

On the finger of the dying man there is a ruby. The presence of these rubies implies opulence of all kinds. The pictures on the walls are heirlooms or the trophies of European travel. The curtains are from foreign looms. The rugs are from Damascus or Cairo. The sofas are stuffed with ease and quietude. The rocking chairs roll backward and forward on lullabies. The pillows are exquisitely embroidered. All the appointments of the room are a peroration to a successful commercial or professional life. But the man has no religion, never has had and never professed to have. There is not a Bible or one religious book in the room.

The departing man feels that his earthly career is ended, and nothing opens beyond. Where he will land stepping off from this life is a mystery, or whether he will land at all, for it may be annihilation. He has no prayer to offer, and he does not know how to pray. No hope of meeting again in another state of existence. He is through with this life and is sure of no other. The ruby on the mantel and the ruby on the wasted finger of the departing one say nothing of the ransoming blood which they so mightily typify. So far as giving solace or illumination to a departing spirit, they are a dead failure. Midnight of utter hopelessness drops on all the scene.

Another room of mortal exit. Religion and no rubies. She never had money enough to buy one of these exquisites. Sometimes she stopped at a jeweler's show window and saw a row of them incarnadining the velvet. She had keen taste to appreciate those gems, but she never owned one of them. She was not jealous or unhappy because others had rubies while she had none. But she had a richer treasurer, and that was the grace of God that had comforted her along the way amid bereavements and temptations and persecutions and sickness and privations and trials of all sorts. Now she is going out of life.

The reom is bright, not with pictures or statues, not with upholstery, not with any of the gems of mountain or of sea, but there is a strange and vivid glow in the room. Not the light of the chandelier or star or noonday sun, but something that outshines all of them. It must be the presence of supernaturals. From her illumined face I think she must hear sweet voices. Yea, she does hear sweet voices—voices of departed kindred, voices apostolic and prophetic and evangelic, but all of them overpowered by the voice of Christ, saying, "Come, ye blessed of My Father, inherit the kingdom."

From her illumined face, I think she must hear rapturous music. Yea, she does hear rapturous music, now soft as solos, now thunderous as orchestras; now a saintly voice alone, now the hundred and forty and four thousand in concert. From her illumined face, I think she must breathe redolence. Yea, she does inhale aroma from off the gardens whose flowers never wither and from the blossoms of orchards, every tree of which bears twelve manner of fruit. From her illumined face, I think she must see a glorious sight. Yea, she sees the wall that has jusper at the base and amethyst at the top and blood red rubies between. Goodby, sweet soul! Why should you longer stay? Your work all done, your burdens all carried, your tears all wept! Forward into the light! Up into the joy! Out into the grandeurs! And after you have saluted Christ and your kindred, search out him of the palaces of Lebanon cedar and tell him that you have found to be gloriously true what thousands of years ago he asserted in this morning's text, "Wisdom is better than rubies."

In those burnished palaces of our God may we all meet. For I confess to you that my chief desire for heaven is not the radiance, or, to take the suggestion of the text, not the rubescence of the scene. My one idea of heaven is the place to meet old friends, God, our best friend, and our earthly friends already transported. Aye, to meet the millions whom I have never seen, but to whom I have administered in the gospel week by week by journalism on both sides of the sea, and throughout Christendom, and through many lands yet semibarbaric.

For the last twenty-three years every blast of injustice against me has multiplied my readers all the world over, and the present malignancy printed and uttered becaue our church is in financial struggle after having two great structures destroyed by fire and we compelled to build three large churches—I say the present outrageous injustice in some quarters will multiply my audience in all lands if I can keep in good humor and not fight back.

A gentleman tapped me on the shoulder summer before last on a street of Edinburgh, Scotland, and said, "I live in the Shetland Islands, North Scotland, and I read your sermons every Sabbath to an audience of neighbors, and my brother lives in Cape Town, South Africa, and he reads them every Sabbath to an audience of his neighbors." And I hear and now say to the forty millions of the earth to whose eyes these words will come, that one of my dearest anticipations is to meet them in heaven. Ah, that will be better than rubies.

Coming up from different continents, from different hemispheres, from opposite sides of the earth, to greet each other in holy love in the presence of the glorious Christ who made it possible for us to get there. Our sins all pardoned, our sorrows all banished, never to weep, never to part, never to die! I tell you that will be better than rubies. Others may have the crowns, and the thrones, and the scepters; give us our old friends back again, Christ, "the friend who sticketh closer than a brother," and all the kindred who have got up from our bereft households, and all our friends whom we have never yet seen, and you may have all the rubies, for that will be "better than rubies."

Instead of the dying kiss when they looked so pale and wan and sick, it would be the kiss of welcome on lips jubilant with song, while standing on floors paved with what exquisiteness, under ceilings hung with what glory, bounded by walls facing us with what splendor, amid gladness rolling over us with what doxology—far better, infinitely better everlastingly better than rubies!

Blow at American Goods.

General Mercier, French Minister of War, has decided that the canned goods for the use of the army shall in the future be exclusively of French manufacture. Hitherto these goods have been furnished by Americans, who held a monopoly of the business. The change will increase the cost of the goods to the Government 130 per cent., and it will be necessary for the War Department to ask for a supplementary credit in order to procure its supplies.

THE KEARSARGE LOST.

THE OLD WARSHIP FOUNDERS OFF RONCADOR REEF.

She Was on Her Way From Port-au-Prince to Nicaragua to Protect American Interests There—All of the Officers and Crew Saved—Her Famous Battle With the Alabama

The most famous ship of the United States naval service—the old corvette Kearsarge—has gone to the bottom. The story of her loss was told to Secretary Herbert in a brief cable message which he received from Lieutenant Frederick Brainard, officer of the vessel, dated at Colon. Lieutenant Brainard reached Colon and immediately sent the message to the Secretary, in substance as follows:

"Kearsarge sailed from Port-au-Prince, Hayti, January 30, for Bluefields, Nicaragua. Was wrecked on Roncador Reef February 2. Officers and crew safe."

Immediately on receipt of the cablegram Secretary Herbert sent a message to Lieutenant Brainard directing him to charter a vessel at Colon and proceed at once to the assistance of the shipwrecked men. An answer came quickly from Lieutenant Brainard that the mail steamer City of Para was available, and it is supposed at the Navy Department that the vessel is already on her way to the relief of the shipwrecked men. Lieutenant Brainard was directed to engage the mail steamer to stop at the reef and take the men off, or to secure any available vessel without delay. Roncador Reef is about 250 miles from Colon, a day's journey for the City of Para. It is expected that the steamer will have Admiral Stanton and his men in some port within two or three days. There is no anxiety at the Naval Department over the safety of the shipwrecked people. There is plenty of provisions in the wreck of the Kearsarge, which is probably high and dry on the reef. Old Providence Island is seventy-five miles only from Roncador, and could be reached easily in small boats; or, if it were missed, the Kearsarge's men could get to the Mosquito coast, a belt of the Nicaraugua coast line. It was on Roncador Reef that the steamer Aguan was wrecked while the Hon. Warner Miller and other Nicarauguan Canal capitalists were on board.

The Kearsarge has been continuously in the naval service for thirty-two years. She was built in Kittery, Me., in 1861, and was commissioned the next year.

The Kearsarge was the flagship of the North American station, to the command of which Acting Rear Admiral Stanton, who was detached from the command of the South Atlantic station for saluting Admiral Mello in Rio harbor, was assigned.

The Kearsarge was one of the historical vessels of the American Navy. She it was which, on Sunday, June 19, 1864, fought and sunk the Confederate privateer Alabama off Cherbourg, France.

The Alabama, which was commanded by Captain Semmes, had captured or destroyed a large number of Union merchantmen. Finally the pursuit of her became so hot on the American coast that she sailed for the Cape of Good Hope and cruised in the Eastern seas. Subsequently she returned, arriving in the English Channel in June, 1864, and on the 11th of that month she entered the French port of Cherbourg to refit and supply herself with stores. Within a few days the Kearsarge arrived. She was commanded by Captain Winslow, a former shipmate of Captain Semmes.

The Kearsarge made a demonstration off the port which the commander of the Alabama took to be a challenge. He sent notice to the United States Consul that he would sail out and fight the Kearsarge. The two ships in appearance were not unequally matched, but the Kearsarge had a larger crew and was better armed than the Alabama.

She was besides protected amidships by armor. The fight took place on Sunday, June 19, off Cherbourg, all inhabitants of that place watching it from the neighboring heights.

The result of the battle is well known. Before the contest had lasted an hour Captain Semmes found the ship sinking and gave orders to haul down the flag. The boats were got out and the wounded placed in them, but before the Kearsarge could come to the rescue the Alabama went to the bottom.

The boats of the Kearsarge saved many of the Alabama's crew. Others, including Captain Semmes, were picked up by the English yacht Deerhound, which had been allowed by the Captain of the Kearsarge to help in rescuing the Alabama's crew.

WORLD'S FAIR FIRE.

Part of the Agricultural Building Destroyed by an Incendiary.

A fire of incendiary origin was discovered in the Agricultural Building on the World's Fair grounds, Chicago, at 4.30 o'clock p. m., and did considerable damage. The blaze was started in the southwest corner of the building, and soon over 100 feet of the roof fell in. The wind was blowing toward the lake, and the other buildings were not in danger. Shortly after 7 o'clock the fire was out. Aside from a few thousand dollars' worth of damage to the building, the loss was confined to that sustained by exhibitors, but the amount will not be large. Few exhibits remained in the building except those belonging to the Russian department. About twenty cases of goods belonging to the Columbian Museum were also in the building.

The Agricultural Building proper is 500 by 800 feet, with an annex 300 feet wide by 500 feet long. It was erected at a cost of $618,000. It stood very near the shore of Lake Michigan, and faced the Grand Basin.

There seems to be a systematic effort to burn the World's Fair buildings. A still alarm was turned in shortly after 9 o'clock a. m. A hole in the north end of the Agricultural Building, from which electric light wires had been removed, was stuffed with inflammable material and the match applied. The blaze was easily extinguished. The afternoon fire was no doubt of incendiary origin.

Only a few days ago an effort was made to burn the terminal station. Colonel Rice and the South Park police are watching the buildings as closely as possible with the limited force at their command, and hope to capture the men who are seeking to destroy these buildings.

OFFICIAL and private reports on the revolt of natives in the Cameroons, Africa, call attention to the great heroism of Margaret Leue, a Sister of Mercy, who passed through the thick of the fight and tended to the wounded.

THE British Ambassador has inquired of this Government whether or not it will take definite steps for the removal of derelicts in the Atlantic. The Commissioner of Navigation says the inquiry has been directed to the Navy Department.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

CHICAGO'S treasury is now bankrupt.

THE population of Russia is 124,000,000.

THERE is much industrial distress in Germany.

OVER six thousand people sleep in the open air in London nightly.

SILVER has just sold at the lowest price ever known in London.

APPLICANTS for civil service examinations are unusually numerous.

THE earnings of the Canadian Pacific decreased over half a million in 1893.

MEXICO is organizing an expedition for the extermination of the Yaqui Indians.

LAND values have suffered a large depreciation in North Carolina in the past year.

UTAH produced 7,107,503 ounces of silver last year, having a net value of $5,233,965.

THE official reports of the winter wheat and rye crops in France are very favorable.

BUFFALO (N. Y.) marine men take a gloomy view of the prospects for the lake carrying trade for the coming season.

ALL the silver in the Treasury vaults at Washington must be recounted because of the petty thefts of a messenger.

PITTSBURG, Kan., is excited over another murder, a woman, the seventh during the months of January and February.

KID, the renegade Apache, is at his old tricks in Arizona and an ontbreak of his tribesmen is feared by the settlers.

THROUGH electric trolley lines are projected between New York and Philadelphia, with the "Philadelphia syndicate" behind the scheme.

REPORTS of 479 operating railroad companies for the last fiscal year show a gain in net earnings and dividends over the preceding year.

THE Canadian Government has decided to withdraw the mounted police from Manitoba and transfer them to the more northern territories.

TROOP K, Fifth Cavalry, have been awarded the merit trophy for the highest general figure in the United States Army for 1893 in revolver and rifle firing.

CHARLES ELLIS, known as "Indian Charlie," and said to be the last survivor of the Tappan tribe, the last to become extinct in the vicinity of Nyack, N. Y., was found dead in his hut beside the dying embers of a fire near that place.

HANGING POSTPONED.

The Rope Broke and the Spectators Decided That Was Enough.

William Purvis, a young colored man, was sentenced to be hanged at Columbia, Miss., for the alleged murder in last July of William Buckley, of Barton County, by a gang of White Caps. Purvis was convicted on circumstantial evidence. He acknowledged that he was one of the party, but declared he did not fire the shot which killed Buckley. His case was appealed to the Supreme Court, and sentence was affirmed.

Purvis was accompanied to the scaffold by Sheriff Magee and several deputies. He had passed the night in prayer and in protesting his innocence of the murder of Buckley. A strong guard was drawn up around the scaffold to prevent a rescue by the White Caps. The black cap was placed over the condemned man's head, and the drop fell at 12.37 p. m.

As soon as the trap fell Purvis was precipitated to the ground. The noose had parted, and Purvis's neck was only slightly abrased by the rope. He fell on his back, and remained perfectly still for a few seconds. A man rushed to him and, bending, asked: "Are you hurt?" From under his black cap Purvis replied: "For God's sake get me out of this."

Others came up, and Sheriff Magee made ready to conduct Purvis back to the scaffold for a second attempt. There were four of the Board of Supervisors present, and they called the Sheriff into the Court House for a conference. The Rev. Mr. Silsley, of the Columbia Methodist Church, made an impassioned plea to the spectators, and it was decided by unanimous vote that the execution be postponed.

This is the first time in the history of the State, so far as known, where a criminal sentenced to death escaped the same by the interference of outsiders.

The Governor said there was nothing he could do, and that Purvis would have to be arraigned at the next term of court, and resentenced without further trial.

KNIVES AFTER BULLETS.

Two Members of the Turner Family Killed by Dr. William Nolin.

In a fight at Harlan Court House, Harlan County, Kentucky, John Turner and Will Turner, an uncle of John and a brother of Judge George B. Turner, were killed outright. The fight occurred in a barber shop on the Court House square. Dr. William Nolin and John Turner have been enemies for years, and their friends have always endeavored to keep them apart. They came together, however, and began shooting. Nolin was not hurt, but Turner was shot through the heart and fell dead. Nolin had discharged all the loads in his revolver. Will Turner had arrived and attacked Nolin. Turner had no revolver, and the two men drew knives and slashed at each other. Turner was fatally cut. Nolin's injuries are not serious.

A Season of Disaster at Sea.

All accounts agree that the present winter season has been the roughest at sea for many years. Stories of shipwreck and disaster have been related with almost daily frequency at Lloyd's since last November, and the number of wrecks reported has been constantly augmented. From the fragmentary weather reports received from isolated points it is ascertained by comparison with the stories of the shipmasters that the disturbances at sea are confined to no given locality, but embrace the Atlantic, the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

The number of vessels lost in the last-named body of water exceed twenty, and the number of lives lost, sixty. Travel between Paris and London has been rendered extremely unpleasant by the tantrums of old Neptune on the Channel. It takes a genuine sailorman to make the voyage at this season of the year without experiencing the terrors of the mal de mer. The most recent disaster on the Channel happened when two of five huge elephants which were being transferred from France to England succumbed to seasickness and shock.

INCOME TAX statistics for Prussia show that the number of ratable persons was increased during 1893 by 43,591, but that the total obtained from the tax decreased $413,179.

EXCESSIVE pilot charges are driving vessels out of British Columbia waters and the Government will try to remedy the evil.

Unconquered.

However strong and skilled art thou, my foe,
However fierce is thy relentless hate!
Though firm thy hand, and sure thy aim, and straight
Thy poisoned arrows leave thy bended bow
To pierce the target of my heart,—ah! know
I am the master yet of my own fate.
Thou canst not rob me of my chief estate,
Though fourtune, fame, and friends, yes, love shall go.
Not to the dust shall my true self be hurled,
Nor shall I meet thy worst assaults dismayed.
When all things in the balance are well weighed
There is but one great danger in the world.
Thou canst not force my soul to wish thee ill—
There only lies the evil that can kill.

—[Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in Harper's Weekly.

UNDER THE SOFA.

The room was hung in pale blue silk; the Prayer from Orpheus was open on a spinet; the chairs had lyres for backs; a mahogany writing-desk; a white bed with its decoration in roses; painted doves in pairs along the cornice; the whole seemed to smile with a tender grace. The lamp shone softly, and the flickering firelight filled the dusky corners as with palpitating wings. Seated before the writing-desk in a loose gown, her delicate neck inclined under the pale, magnificent aureole of her hair, Juliette is looking over old letters, which have lain, tied up with ribbons, forgotten in the drawers.

The stroke of midnight sounds; it is the sign of the merging of the old year into the new. The dainty clock, upon which a laughing, gilded love is perched, announces that the year of 1793 is ended.

At the moment when the hands conjoin, a little phantom appears. A pretty child issuing from a tiny room adjoining, where he sleeps, comes to throw himself into his mother's arms and wish her a happy New Year.

"A happy New Year, Pierre, I thank you; but do you know what a happy year is?"

He thinks he knows, but she wishes to impress the lesson still deeper.

"A year is good, my darling, for those who have passed it without hate and without fear."

She kisses him and carries him back to the bed he has left, and then reseats herself before the desk. She gazes first at the flames glowing on the hearth and then at the letters, from which faded flowers are dropping. It costs her much to burn them, but it must be done because these letters, if discovered, would send to the guillotine him who wrote and her who received them. If she alone were in question, she would not destroy them, so weary is she of contending for her life; but she thinks of him, hunted, proscribed, denounced, at this very moment hiding in some hay-loft at the other end of Paris. It would take but a single one of these letters to track him out and give him over to death.

Pierre is snugly asleep in the next room, and the two servants have retired to the upper regions. The deep silence of the season of snow reigns without. The sharp pure air quickens the flame in the fireplace. Julie is going to burn the letters, but it is a task she knows she cannot accomplish without deep and sad reflection. She is going to burn the letters, but not without reading them.

They are arranged in order, for Julie infuses everything pertaining to her with the exactness of her mind. Some, already yellowed, are dated three years back, and Julie, in the silence of the night, lives over again enchanted hours. Not a single page is consigned to the flames before the beloved syllables that cover it are ten times spelled.

The calm is profound around her. Occasionally, as the hours pass, she goes to the window and, lifting the curtain, sees in the silent darkness the spire of Saint Germain-des-Pres silvered in the moonlight; then she takes up again her work of slow and regretful destruction. And how can she refrain from drinking in for a last time these delicious pages? How can she give to the flames those dear lines without first engraving them forever on heart? The calm is profund around her, and her soul is palpitating with youth and love. She reads:

"I see you when absent, Julie. I walk surrounded by the images my fancy creates. I see you, not motionless and cold, but warm, alive; always changing, always perfect. I draw around you in my dreams the most magnificent spectacles of the universe. How happy is he who is Julie's lover! All things charm him, because he sees her in them all. Loving her, he loves to live; he admires the world that she illumines; he cherishes the earth that blooms under her footsteps. Love reveals to him hidden meanings in all that surrounds him. He understands the infinite forms of creation; they all picture forth Julie's image; he hears the innumerable voices of nature; they all murmur Julie's name. Enraptured, he lets his gaze float out upon the broad sea of daylight, knowing that the same radiance bathes Julie's face, like a divine caress thrown over the most perfect of human forms. To-night, the first stars will make him tremble; he will think, 'Perhaps she, too, is looking at them now.' He breathes her in in all the perfumes of the air. He could kiss the earth that bears her. . . . My Julie, if I must fall under the proscriber's axe, if, like Sidney, I must die in the cause of liberty, death itself cannot hold in the nether-world, where you are not, my unhappy shade. I will fly to you my darling; often will my soul return to float around you."

She reads and dreams. The night is ending. Already a pale, gray streak shows under the curtains; it is the dawn. The servants have commenced their tasks; she wishes to finish hers. Were those voices she just now heard? No, the calm is profound around her.

The calm is profound, but it is because the snow deedens the sound of footsteps. Men are approaching; they are here; loud knocks shake the door.

She has not time to hide the letters, to close the desk. All that she can do, she does; she gathers up the papers in her arms and throws them under the sofa which has a deep valance around it. Some of the letters are scattered outside on the carpet; she shoves them under with her foot, seizes a book, and falls into an arm-chair.

The President of the District enters, followed by twelve patriots. He is a former chair-mender by the name of Brochet, whose limbs tremble as though with fever, and whose bloodshot eyes are perpetually rolling as though at sights of horror.

He signs to his men to guard the doors, and addresses Julie:

"Citizeness, we have just been informed that wou are in correspondence with various agents of Pitts and with emigrants and conspirators in prisons. I come to seize your papers in the name of the law! You were designated to me a long time ago as an aristocrat of the most dangerous kind. Citizen Rapaix, who stands before"—he pointed to one of his men—"has admitted that in the severe winter of 1789 you gave him money and clothing to corrupt him. Lenient magistrates, without proper public spirit, have spared you too long. But I am master now, and you shall not escape the guillotine. Give up your papers, citizeness."

"Take them yourself," said Julie, "my desk is open."

Sundry notices of births, deaths, or marriages, old bills, and business papers still remained in the desk, and Brochet examined them one by one. He turned them from side to side, and felt them as would a man uncertain of his ability to read, and at intervals ejaculated, "Bad! the name of ci-devant king is not erased. This is bad, bad!"

Julie concludes from this that the search is to be a long, minute one. She cannot refrain from casting a furtive glance toward the sofa, and she sees the corner of a letter peeping out from under the valance like the white ear of a cat. At sight of this, her anguish suddenly ceases. The certainty that all is lost brings a tranquil assurance to her mind and upon her face a calm quite like that of security. She is sure the men will see this point of paper that she sees, gleaming white upon the red carpet. It seems to force the eye toward it. But she does not know whether the discovery will come at once or later, and doubt occupies and amuses her. She even, in this tragic moment, watches the patriots as they approach or turn from the sofa, as though their movements were part of a game. Brochet, who has finished with the papers in the desk, becomes impatient, and declares that nothing shall prevent his finding what he seeks.

He overturns the furniture, examines the back of the pictures, and raps with his sword-hilt on the wood-work to discover possible hiding-places. He finds none. He removes the glass from the mirrors to see if anything is concealed behind. There is nothing.

During this time the men are tearing up some of the boards in the flooring; they swear that a worthless aristocrat shall not make game of good sans-culottes, such as they. But not one of them has seen the little white point peeping out from under the valance of the sofa.

They take Julie through the other rooms of the house and demand all the keys. They break up tables, smash the window-panes in fragments, rip open chairs and disembowel couches, And still they find nothing.

But Brochet has not yet given up; he returns to the bed-room.

"In the name of God! The papers are here—I am sure of it!"

He examines the sofa, declares it suspicious-looking and thrusts the whole length of his sabre through it five or six times. Still he finds no trace of what he is seeking, and with a frightful oath he gives his men the signal for departure.

He has reached the door, when, turning to Julie, with his fist extended toward her, he declaims:

"Tremble when you see me again. I am the sovereign people!"

He is the last one to pass out.

At last, they are gone. She listens to the sound of their footsteps dying out in the stairway. She is saved! Nor has her imprudence betrayed him! She runs with a gleeful laugh to embrace Pierre, who is sleeping as soundly as though the whole house had not been in turmoil around him.

Julie shone for a time with considerable brilliancy under the Consulate; but in the midst of her splendor, she would often murmur at night sad secrets to the trees on the park. She was stronger to withstand the terrors of death than the trials of love.

Her husband became a baron and a perfect under the Empire, and little Pierre died, a colonel of gendarmerie, at Versailles in 1859.—[From the French in Romance.

Danger in the Bath.

Some of the facts recently brought to light on the philosphy of bathing are as interesting as they are important, and special mention may be made of the investigations in this line by M. Wertheimer of Paris, and now communicated by him to the public. He shows that a sensation of cold on the skin acts on the circulation of the lower part of the trunk, that is to sag on the veins, and also on the brain, in the same way as a mechanical or electrical stimulus of the sensitive nerves of the skin. This observation, it is declared, affords an explanation of the fact that a sudden immersion of the body in cold water after a meal, and while the process of digestion is going on, may be attended with danger; at such a time the abdominal system is the seat of intense physiological con gestion, and the accumulation of blood in it is suddenly thrown back toward the nervous centres, and the consequence may be a disorder resulting in death.—[New York Tribune.

The Absent-Minded Man.

A German professor was remarkably absent-minded. Whenever he was busily engaged in his studio, solving some abstruse problem, his wife was in the habit of bringing him his dinner. His favorite dish was pancakes and molasses. One day his wife brough him a large pancake and a jug of molasses and went down to the kitchen. Pretty soon she heard the professor ring the bell.

"Why is it, Gretchen, that you bring me nothing to eat except molasses? Why have you brought me no pancakes?" asked the absent-minded professor.

"Ach, himmel!" exclaimed his wife, "you have tucked the pancake around your neck, thinking that it was a napkin!"—[Texas Siftings.

The proportionate value of house property to population is greater in Great Britain than in any other country in the world, and least in Russia.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

NUT PUDDING.

From Santa Barbara, California, comes this recipe: One cup each of suet, molasses, sweet milk and seeded raisins; the meats from a pound of English walnuts minced fine; four ounces of chopped figs, one nutmeg grated, a teaspoonful of salt and one of soda; two and a half cups of flour; mix like a plum pudding, steam two and a half hours, and eat with the following cream sauce: Beat to a cream half a cup of butter and one of powdered sugar; whip a cup of sweet cream and stir into the butter and sugar; put the whole in a double boiler over the fire and stir until it looks foamy and smooth. This is, of course, too rich a pudding for daily use, but for "once in a while pudding" it cannot be excelled.—[American Agriculturist.

CLEANING STAINED GARMENTS.

Many a garment is hopelessly ruined because stains are not properly eradicated at the time. Like poison, each stain has its own peculiar antidote, which, if applied before the material is washed, is quite efficacious. Fruit stains may be readily removed if the material is stretched over a basin or pan and boiling water poured over the spot. A waitress should always be instructed to look over the table napkins and remove the stains before they are put into the wash. For an ink stain a thick paste made of starch and cold water and allowed to dry on the stain will remove it.

Wagon-grease, tar and pitchpine stains should first be scraped as clean as possible with a knife, then softened with clean oil or butter, and then the tar and oil rubbed off together with a small, stiff brush dipped in benzine or turpentine. Sometimes it is necessary to repeat the process several times. For mildew there is no remedy but boiling, bleaching in the sun and wearing the garment frequently. Alcohol will remove grass stains if applied when fresh. Grease spots may be eradicated with benzine; but that, in its turn, is apt to leave an enlarged spot on a delicate material; so it is better, if possible, to remove the stain with an absorbent. Cover the spot with French chalk, then lay a piece of blotting-paper upon it, and hold a warm (not hot) iron on the spot. If this fails, strictly pure naphtha is the best liquid to use. Grease on a carpet may generally be removed by covering the spot with buckwheat flour and then passing a warm iron over the flour.—[New York Tribune.

RECIPES

Lemon Jelly Cake.—One and a half cups of sugar; one-half cup of butter beat to a cream; then add two and a half cups flour; one-half cup milk; two teaspoons baking powder; three eggs well beaten: bake in jelly tins. To make the jelly, take one cup sugar; one egg; grated yellow rind and juice of one lemon; one teaspoon water; one teaspoonful flour. Cook over hot water, and spread between the cakes when cool.

Irish Stew.—For this dinner select neck and breast of mutton, cut into neat pieces sufficient for your family. Put these into a pot, say three pounds of mutton, a quart of mild onions peeled, cover with water, and allow it to stew for an hour. Pare potatoes sufficient to make three quarts of sliced ones, add them to your stew with salt and pepper, see that the gravy barely covers them, close the pot and cook slowly for another hour.

Graham Rolls.—Take one pint of pure cold water and mix enough flour with it to make a stiff dough, put this on a kneading board and knead about half an hour, adding white flour to keep from sticking to the board, and roll the dough with the hands into a slender roll about three-quarters of an inch in diameter. Then cut into pieces about three inches long and bake in a quick oven from thirty to forty minutes. Place the pan in the upper part of the oven first, and remove to the lower part of the oven after the crust is formed. The quantity of material named will make about twelve rolls.

Legal executions in Mexico are by shooting, and take place in the prison yard.

A Great Mosque Burned.

Private letters from American travelers in Asia make mention of the curious fact that the Turkish authorities seemed to have suppressed all extended mention of the destruction of one of the most noted edifices in the East—the great Mosque of Damascus—though that event occurred many weeks ago.

The fire removed one of the most noted buildings in the world, whose site is the center of associations extending back into the mist of antiquity and which was one of the principal points of interest in a city full of attractions. The great Mosque stood near the castle, occupying a quadrangle 163 yards long by 108 wide. Along the north side was an open court, surrounded by cloisters resting on pillars of granite, marble and limestone.

The Mosque itself extended along the whole southern side, and its interior dimensions were 431x125 feet. In the center was a dome resting on four massive piers. Underneath was a cave in which John the Baptist's head was said to be in a golden casket. The Mosque had three minarets, one of which was 250 feet high, and upon it, according to Moslem traditions, Jesus was to have descended upon the day of judgment. In the Fourth Century it was converted into a church and dedicated to John the Baptist, and in the beginning of the Eight Century it was seized by the followers of Mahomet.

Round the Mosque were traces of a court 1,110 feet long by 800 feet wide, encompassed by colonades similar to those of the temple of Herod in Jerusalem and the temple of the sun at Palmyra. Authorities have thought it highly probable that this was was the site of the temple of Aimmon mentloned in II Kings, v. 18, and that it became in after time the seat of worship of Jupiter.—[St. Louis Republic.

An Indian Orator of Today.

A delegation of Snake Indians visited the red men on the Umatilla reservation during the holidays. When they started for home Young Chief delivered the following eloquent farewell address to his visitors:

"We part to-night. Not as before. For once hate was between us. Now there is love. Once war; now peace. Once we swung the tomahawk, and aimed the deadly rifle at each other's hearts. Now the pipe of peace we smoke to show that the past is past and buried. In other ways it is different. There was a time when some of us lay in ambush against the whites. But we have all put aside the implements of war and cultivate the arts of peace. Our fathers swore eternal vengence on the palefaces. This was because of the tradition handed us by them of an invasion of trappers and traders who valued not the Indian's life. They went to the sea and found their friends at Astoria by the great water, and left some to mourn their Indian dead. But we live side by side with him now, and from the rising to the setting sun we know no foe for whom we would put on the war paint and ride forth to return with scalps hanging at our belts. Our ponies no more carry us to bloody attack. We own the great father at Washington as our great chief. Him we obey. The past is forgotten. Major Jim, go to your people and say Young Chief, sends them peace and good will."—[Portland Oregonian.

A Deep Boring.

The deepest boring of which we have any knowledge up to the present time is at Parvschowitz, in the district of Ribnik, in western Selesia. The depth attained is 6,568 feet, and the diameter of the hole is only 2.75 inches. The work has been temporarily stopped in order to lower special thermometers, which have been made with great accuracy, into the hole for the purpose of obtaining the temperature at different depths. The boring will then be resumed, and it is hoped that a depth of 8,200 feet will be reached.—[Revue Scientifique.

They Needed No Pressing.

Cholly—"There was one thing in favor of the boiler plate trousers the old knights wore."

Chappie—"What was that?"

Cholly—"If they once got a crease in them it would stay."—[Truth.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.... .....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,... ..... .50
THREE MONTHS,.... ..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

Mrs. S. B. Nevell, of this place, is visiting friends in Altoona.

Poor directors, H. C. Crownover and E. O. Heck, tarried in town on official business on Wednesday last.

Mr. and Mrs. George DeHuff, of Huntingdon, visited friends in town on Thursday last.

B. F. Douglas has recovered from a severe indisposition, that kept him indoors for several days last week.

The spring-like weather of the past few days made our streets look like mortar beds, and the snow of Monday and Tuesday has done a very charitable act in covering a multitude of mud.

The annual spring election takes place on Tuesday next, the 20th inst., and judging from the amount of electioneering done, all the candidates want to be elected.

The ordinance against allowing snow to accumulate on the pavements should be strictly enforced. Usually about one-third of the walks in this place are impassible until a kind and considerate sun deigns to shine sufficiently long to remove the much despised snow.

The protracted meeting in the M. E. church continues with renewed interest.

SALTILLO.

Miss Mattie Cornelius, of Shade Gap, is visiting friends and relatives at this place.

Miss Bessie Shope, of Three Springs, is visiting grand parents at this place.

Mrs. Charles Lear has moved back to Saltillo and occupies her own house.

The protracted meeting in the M. E. church is growing in interest with three or four seekers at the altar. Let the good work go on.

Mrs. Harper Fleming and little daughter, Verba, are off on a short visit.

Our schools are in a flourishing condition and the teachers command implicit obedience.

The lock-up is now finished and ready for any unruly persons that may apply for admission.

Mrs. Emma Hudson and Amanda Green are enjoying a visit at Washington, D. C.

Tom Shaver has returned to Saltillo after a short visit at Butler, Pa.

Mrs. D. E. McClain was visited by her sister's family, Mrs. Alice Smalley, of Mount Union.

Dr. Z. B. Taylor, of Orbisonia, stopped at the La Palace hotel three or four days last week and was engaged in attending to tooth ache patients, etc.

It is said Mr. Nycum, proprietor of the La Palace hotel is being well patronized and expects to have a full house the coming summer. He says he will endeavor to take care of all that stop with him by giving them the best the country affords.

The beautiful snow falls in feathery flakes and we hope to hear the merry jingle of the bells and see the fur wrapped occupants as they glide on the frozen surface in handsome sleighs.

CASSVILLE.

Joseph Wilson, of this place, is on the jury this week. Judge Clarkson will also attend court.

The meeting in the Lutheran church closed on Sunday with the communion services. There were six accessions to the church.

Our Board of Health is urging every one to be vaccinated, as small pox cases are reported at Saxton, Dudley, Tyrone and other places.

The protracted meeting at Bowman's continues to grow in interest. The altar is crowded with penitents and shouts from new-born souls are frequent.

The funeral service of Lawrence Kelley was conducted by Rev. Shoemaker and was attended by a great many people from Trough Creek, Smith and Hare's valleys.

Cards are out announcing the wedding of Miss Nannie Heeter and Mr. Baker. As we expect to be an eye witness of this interesting ceremony we will report later.

The members of the W. C. T. U., are preparing for a public meeting on Saturday evening to be held in the M. P. church. Music and addresses are being prepared and all are earnestly asked to be present and encourage these faithful workers.

BEAVERTOWN.

Miss Mary Curfman is home on a short visit.

George Bennet was the guest of Mrs. R. F. Mosser on Sunday.

Attention, "bellers!" Rumor says there will be a wedding in the near future.

The school at Beavertown is practicing for an entertainment. The date of the exercise has not yet been fixed.

Our friend, W. B. Stapleton, who was employed in the car shops at Saxton, is home for an indefinite period. There was a "lay-off," the result of hard times.

Miss Ada Spangler, Saltillo's enterprising milliner and dress-maker, is in our midst again. She will go in and out among us for a month or more, then return again to her work.

A large birthday surprise took place at the home of A. G. Anderson last Saturday, in honor of his wife. Her son, Samuel, took her away the day before, and on her return she was quite surprised to be greeted by the band and the yard well filled with friends and neighbors. There were ninety-two guests present to make merry the occasion. After having access to a table well filled with the good things of life, the guests spent the day in social chats, music by the band and addresses by her pastor, Elder C. F. Reitzel and others. She was the recipient of many useful presents. Your correspondent had a "bid."

CALVIN.

Shaffer & Bowman's saw mill is running in full blast.

W. P. Wright and wife visited at Newburg on Saturday and Sunday.

Judging from the weather to-day we should think the ground-hog is up to time.

The protracted meeting that was to commence in the Brethren church last Sunday night, was postponed until some time in the future.

D. S. Garner, of James Creek, was a visitor to our valley last week.

As there are two tickets in the field for the coming election the candidates are busy looking up their interests.

Considering the inclemency of the weather the spelling at Sheridan on Thursday evening was well attended by old and young. There was good spelling done and that made it interesting.

On Friday evening, Feb. 9th about seven o'clock, a party of sixty assembled at the house of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Bumgardner, it being their daughter's 17th birthday. She was absent at the time and on her return home that evening was very much surprised to find the house crowded. The presents were many and useful. After ice cream had been served they enjoyed themselves in their social plays until 12 o'clock, when they all departed for their homes with kind regards of parents and daughter.

Local Institute.

Following is the programme of local institute to be held at Mapleton, February 17, 1894:

"The Teacher as a Moral Factor"—J. O. Smith, I. N. Swope, Miss Wilson, H. J. Wickey.

"Primary Geography"—M. B. Wright, J. H. Tate, W. M. Benson.

"Supplementary Work"—W. A. Stitt, L. R. Smith, Miss Lottie Spiese, Ezra Lehman.

"What Incentives should a Teacher Use to Induce Pupils to attend School"—A. G. Thompson, S. L. Glasgow, G. C. Hain, J. B. Boring.

"How shall We Interest Small Pupils in History"—T. W. Smith, B. P. Steele, Miss Flora Himes, Allison Wible.

DEBATE.

Question: "Resolved, That any teacher who leaves the profession on account of low salary, deserves censure." Affirmative, A. P. Silverthorn, M. W. Garrett. Negative, J. G. Zerby, H. J. Wickey.

Professors Brumbaugh, Sailor, Myers, Rudy and others are expected to be present to participate in the various discussions. All friends of education are invited to come prepared to take part in the exercises.

H. W. PYLES,
J. G. DELL,
G. W. WRIGHT,
Committee.

Literary Gems.

We always love those who admire us, but we do not always love those whom we admire.—Rochefoucauld.

It is often better to have a great deal of harm happen to one than a little; a good deal may arouse you to remove what a little will only accustom you to endure.—Greville.

How full of briers is the working day world.—Shakespeare.

Prosperity is no just scale; adversity is the only balance to weigh friends.—Plutarch.

Know how sublime a thing it is to suffer and be strong.—Longfellow.

Prosperity is a great teacher; adversity is a greater. Posession pampers the mind; privation trains and strengthens it.—Hazlitt.

The worst men often give the best advice.—Bailey.

Let no man value at a little price a virtuous woman's counsel.—George Chapman.

Advice is seldom welcome. Those who need it most like it least.—Johnson.

The farmers are the founders of civilization.—Daniel Webster.

Command large fields, but cultivate small ones.—Virgil.

The modesty of certain ambitious persons consists in becoming great without making too much noise; it may be said that they advance in the world on tiptoe.—Voltaire.

The home of the homeless all over the earth.—Street.

America—half-brother of the world.—Bailey.

Give a boy address and accomplishments, and you give him the mastery of palaces and fortunes wherever he goes. He has not the trouble of learning or owning them; they solicit him to enter and possess.—Emerson.

The company in which you will improve most will be the least expensive to you.—Washington.

Beauty is worse than wine, it intoxicates the holder and the beholder.—Zimmerman.

Men resemble the gods in nothing so much as in doing good to their fellow-creatures.—Cicero

The greatest pleasure I know is to do a good action by stealth, and to have it found out by accident.—Lamb.

It is better for a young man to blush than to turn pale.—Cato.

Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.—Pope.

Where there is much pretension, much has been borrowed; nature never pretends.—Lavater.

We are as liable to be corrupted by books as by companions.—Fielding.

Books, like friends should be few, and well chosen.—Foineriana.

The reason why borrowed books are so seldom returned to their owners is that it is much easier to retain the books than what is in them.—Montaigue.

There is no Christian duty that is not seasoned and set off with cheerfulness.—Milton.

What a man does for others, not what they do for him, gives him immortality.—Daniel Webster.

No great characters are formed in this world without suffering and self-denial.—Matthew Henry.

Light-houses do not ring bells and fire cannons to call attention to their shining; they just shine.—Moody.

It is wisdom to think, and folly to sit without thinking.—Holmes.

Words once spoken can never be recalled.—Wentworth Dillon.

When Death, the great reconciler, has come, it is not our tenderness that we repent of, but our severity.—George Elliot.

The widow's mite that went tinkling through the brazen throat of the treasury is sounding yet; the escaping fragrance of the alabaster box fills the world with sweetness.—H. W. Beecher.

Cherish what is good, and drive
Evil thoughts and feelings far;
For as sure as you're alive
You will show for what you are.
—Alice Cary.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys.—It will cure Sick Headache Indigestion, Constipation, drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50c. per bottle. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell you Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition If you are afflicted with La Grippe and will use this remedy according to directions, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We mae this offer, because of the wonderful success of Dr. King's New Discovery during last season's epidemic Have heard of no case in which it failed Try it. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
[Estate of Andrew Parks, dec'd.]

Letters of administration on the estate of Andrew Parks, late deceased of Cass township, having been granted the undersigned. all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to settle same at once, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH A. PARKS,
GEO. W. TAYLOR,
Jan.29-94.6t. Administrators.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.
(Estate of Lawrence O. Kelley, Dec'd.)

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of Lawrence O. Kelley, late of Cass township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

CATHARINE A. DAVID,
K. A. LOVELL, Executrix.
Attorney for Executrix.

GO TO

CHAS. INGWERS,

The Pittsburg Tailor

-FOR A-

Fine and

Perfect-Fitting

SUIT.

Mount Union, - Penn'a.

Are You Awake

to the fact that every cent or dollar saved is so much made?

Are You Aware

that money can be saved by taking advantage of the cash bargains to be had at our store?

Do You Know

that we keep the best assorted stock of General Merchandise in town? We know this. In Dry Goods we can offer you just as good bargains and just as good goods as you can get by seuding away from home.

Come And See

what bargains we can give you.

J. G. Gillam.

PENN STREET

.....Restaurant.

OYSTERS!

OYSTERS!

Wholesale and Retail.

I will receive daily the Best Shell and Tub Oysters in the Market.

When in Town Try My 25c. STEWS.

The only Ladies' Restaurant in the city. Open until 12 o'clock Every Night.

G. W. FISHER,

Huntingdon, - Pa.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

—FOR ALL AT—

LYNN'S - NOVELTY - STORE.

We deal direct with the factory, which means a saving of ten per cent. and then selling at a very small profit for cash, we can safely say that it is to your gain to see our stock before purchasing elsewhere. We have the latest

LATEST STYLES & BEST WORKMANSHIP

obtainable. New stock now in.

D. S. LYNN,

OPPOSITE OPERA HOUSE. - HUNTINGDON, PA.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., February 14, 1894

LOCAL NOTES.

—Court this week.

—Institute next Saturday.

—A heavy fall of snow occurred Monday and yesterday.

—Elliot Robley lost a valuable horse last night. Cause of death unknown.

—Look for the Novelty Store's new advertisement. It is right to the point.

—Mrs. Annie E. Wood, of Columbia, was the guest of Mapleton friends last week.

—Mrs. Samuel Wagner and child, of Harrisburg, are visiting among friends in this vicinity.

—Every patron, so far as possible, should attend the local institute to be held here next Saturday.

—G. C. Miller, who is located at Mead, Saunders county, Nebraska, has our thanks for Nebraska papers.

—John Jacobs, of Shirleysburg, and Harry Heikes and wife, of Patterson, visited S. P. Stubbs' family last week.

—The Carpenter murder trial at Mifflintown ended Monday, the jury rendering a verdict of murder in the first degree.

—Mrs. Benjamin O'Connor has been seriously ill during the past week but at this writing her condition is somewhat improved.

—S. P. Stubbs was fortunate enough to get his ice house filled last week. There are still a number of empty ice houses in town.

—Every person is desirous of any information that will help them to economize. Get such information in our new advertisement. G. W. Yocum.

—Belting—leather or rubber—best quality furnished to order on short notice. Call on or write for prices.
H. H. SWOPE.

—MUSICAL COLLEGE.—The Spring Term opens May 1st, in Vocal and Instrumental Music. For catalogues address Henry B. Moyer, Freeburg, Pa.

—Henry Palmer and two children, of Altoona, spent Sunday among friends in Mapleton. This is Henry's first visit to our town for many years.

—Rev. F. W. Curry was taken suddenly ill during services in the M. E. church last Sunday evening. He expects to be able to conduct the services this evening.

—Mrs. John A. Toomey was summoned to McVeytown last Saturday evening on account of the critical condition of her sister, Mrs. W. C Coxey, who is afflicted with cancer.

—S. M. Craig last week sold his milling outfit to T. M. Logan. During the few months that Mr. Craig was engaged in business here he proved himself an upright christian gentleman.

—Ira V. Rex, a passenger brakeman on the Pittsburg division, arrived home Monday night for a visit of a couple of weeks. He says passenger crews on that division are making very poor time.

—Sixty cent wheat doesn't sound very pleasant to a farmer, yet that is the price to which the staple dropped in the Chicago markets last Saturday. It is the lowest price for wheat on record.

—Rev. Amos S. Baldwin, of Muncy, who so acceptably conducted the religious services at the Juniata Valley camp-meeting last year, has been invited by the board of directors to take charge of the next meeting.

—M. L. Rex and Mrs. I. V. Rex returned home Monday evening from a visit to Irvona, whither they had gone to visit the family of G. W. Rex. The latter has been in ill health for some time past.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyteriaa church next Sunday morning at which time the sacrament of the Lord's supper will be administered. Preparatory services Saturday evening at 7 o'clock.

—J. M. Laird's hardware store at Huntingdon was again burglarized Monday morning. Before leaving the burglars accidentally or purposely set fire to the building. The flames were extinguishsd before much damage was done.

—Although Bellefonte raised $5000 to remove the Lamokin car works from Chester to that place, Newark, N. J., went them one better, raising $10,000 in cash and exempting the industry from taxation for ten years, to which place they will be removed.

—Notwithstanding six weeks of continuous effort at the revival in the M. E. church, there is yet no lack of interest. Services for next Sabbath as follows: Sunday school, 9.30, A. M.; praise and class service, 10.30, A. M.; junior league, 3.30, P. M.; senior league, 6, P. M.; revival service, 7. P. M.

—Tuesday, March 13—S. H. Buchanan will sell at public sale, at his residence one mile north of Mapleton, 1 good work horse, 1 mare, 1 mule, 2 good milch cows, 1 heifer, 2 farm wagons, 2 spring wagons, 1 buggy, 2 sleds, wood ladders, 1 cultivator, 2 plows, grain drill, hay rake, fanning mill, double and single shovel plows, harrow, double and single trees, forks, chains, etc. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A M.

—The late George W. Childs started out to make his own living before he had reached the end of his 12th year. Late in life he said that he had never been without employment. The reason was that he accepted the first job that came to hand, without reference to the wages, and put into it the best that was in him. He avoided vicious company, acquired no evil habits and lived an honest life.

—An Altoona lady gives the following recipe as a positive cure for the small pox: Sulphate of zinc, one grain; fox glove, (digitalis) one grain; half a tea-spoonful of sugar; mix with two table-spoonsful of water; when thoroughly mixed add four ounces of water. Take a spoonful every hour. The disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child, smaller dose, according to age.

—William H. Smith, formerly of Hare's Valley, but for the past six years a resident of Sanborn county, South Dakota, met with a serious loss a few days ago. He had employed two men to dig a well for him and as blasting was necessary they had occasion to thaw their dynamite. How they were thawing it we have not been informed, but it exploded blowing the house to pieces and destroying his winter's supply of provisions. The men narrowly escaped with their lives.

—Next Tuesday the election for local officers will be held in the election districts of this state. Special interest is given this election from the fact that a congressman at large to fill the unexpired term of William Lilly, deceased, is to be elected. Aside from this factor of national importance the spring elections are of more importance to the people than the selection of a president, for the reason that the result immediately affects the tax payers. Good local officers should be chosen. Every tax payer should cast his vote next Tuesday. Committeemen should see to getting out the voters.

—Samuel H. Taylor, of Newton Hamilton, died Sunday morning at 8.55 o'clock. Mr. Taylor was instructor of Aughwick Lodge, No. 472, I. O. O. F., of Newton Hamilton, and as most of the charter members of Mapleton Lodge had been made Odd Fellows in Aughwick Lodge they became quite intimate with Mr. Taylor and quite an attachment sprang up between them. A member of Aughwick Lodge furnishes us with the following particulars of his death: "Bro. Taylor was present in Lodge Saturday night and conferred the 2nd degree on a candidate and was in his usual good health, except for a slight cold, Lodge closed about 8.10 and he went to his home, stopping on the road at the postoffice and at Bro. S. Ewing's corner witht Bro. Ewing a few minutes. About 8 a'clock he started to retire. After he got up stairs and undressed Mrs. Maggie Koahler, with whom he boarded, heard him fall on the floor and she immediately went to his assistance and summoned help. Soon a number of Brothers and the doctor arrived. They found him suffering from total paralysis of his left side and unable to speak, but conscious of what was going on around him. He was assisted into bed and laid in that condition until about 11.30 when it was noticed he was totally paralyzed and he gradually grew worse until Sunday morning about 8.55 when he passed away. Our lodge lost a member whose place will be hard to fill and this community an excellent citizen.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Lawrence O. Kelley.

Lawrence O. Kelley, whose death was noted in these columns last week, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, and at the time of his death (February 6, 1894) was aged between 82 and 85 years. Though apparently very simple in some things he was quick-witted, intelligent and tender hearted. He had no enemies and a friend who attended his funeral at Cassville last Wednesday afternoon informs us that he does not exaggerate in saying that he never attended a funeral before where tears were so profusely shed. It was not intended that any public services should be held but the great gathering of sorrowing friends from all the adjacent country made a public service imperative. Rev. Shoemaker who had been an intimate friend of "Barney" for many years conducted the services, which were held in the Lutheran church. We have no knowledge that the deceased had any relatives in this country, but his friends were legion. He would divide his last crust with any needy one and he harmed none but himself. He was a blacksmith and had few if any superiors in this occupation. He quoted the Bible, Shakespeare and Burns as a child might quote its primer. A few years ago he made a profession of religion and for quite a while lived a very consistent life but love of intoxicants was his weakness and from the heavy apple crop of four years ago much cider was made in this section. Cider proved a stumbling block to him and he fell. "Oh, thou invincible spirit of wine! if thou hast no name to be known by, let us call thee devil."

Mr. Kelley during the period of his christian experience amassed some property all of which real and personal he bequeathed to Mrs. George W. David, of Mill Creek, who had always proved a friend to him.

Died of Small Pox.

The laxity of the authorities at Tyrone Forges in preventing the spread of small pox in that village is bearing fruit. Not only are there a number of new cases there, but the disease is likely to spread into other communities unless proper precautions are taken.

On Saturday last a gentleman named Warsing, who had been on a visit to Tyrone Forges, while returning to his home at Hopewell, Bedford county, over the H. & B. T. Railroad, was taken sick and got off at Saxton, where he was taken to a friend's house and cared for. His sickness was pronounced to be small pox, and he lingered until 4.30 Thursday afternoon, when death resulted.

During his illness he was visited by a number of citizens, and now the people of the town are alarmed that the disease may spread. If the authorities of the town will take the matter in hand at once, thoroughly disinfect the premises where the patient lay sick, and have any case of small pox that may ensue promptly reported to the Board of Health, and the house quarantined, the people may have no unnecessary fear. Precaution and not fear is needed, and prompt measures should be taken by the authorities of every town likely to have communication with infected districts.—*News.*

A Big Catamount.

John Brookens, near Germantown, Green township, Saturday brought to Chambersburg a catamount he had caught in a trap and shot. The animal was five feet long, two feet high and weighed 25 pounds. It was striped like a tiger and had a ferocious looking face.

Mr. Brookens saw two catamounts in the mountains near Germantown a week or more ago and set traps for them after he had failed to kill them with the small shot in his rifle. The bait was eaten by mountain rats and the traps sprung, except the one in which the catamount was caught. When Mr. Brookens found the catamount in the trap he shot it through the head. Mr. Brookens told a Spirit representative that the South mountains at places are infested with what they call "mountain"rats. These rats are larger than the house rat but not so long. They have flat tails around the edges of whtch a fringe of hair grows. The rats have been in the mountains only about a year. Mr. Brookens recently found five of the rodents in one trap. On another occasion he caught a coon in one of his traps. The two catamounts ascertained this before Mr. Brookens did and they ate half of the coon before they were driven away.—*Valley Spirit.*

A Winter Vacation in Florida

On February 13 and 27 and March 13 and 27 the Pennsylvania Railroad company will run personal-coducted tours to Florida. The special trains in charge of experienced tourist agent and chaperon will leave New York 9.30, Trenton 11.08 a. m., Philadelphia 12.10, Washington 12.50, and Baltimore 2.36 p. m. These trains will be composed of the finest Pullman sleeping and dining cars fitted with modern appointments and conveniences of the most sumptuous type.

Fifty dollars from New York, $48 from Philadelphia and Baltimore and proportionately low rates from other points on the system, will cover all expenses while on the special trains—transportation, Pullman accommodation and meals, with the exception of the last tour, the ticket for which covers Pullman facilities southbound only, the limit, however, being May 31st, thus allowing a much longer visit.

A stay of two weeks in the glorious health inspiring peninsula may be enjoyed on the first three, aud that time may be well spent in following out the numberless side trips available from Jacksonville. These tours are apropos during the penitential season now upon us, and a vacation in this beautiful state should prove of great benefit to those more or less fatigued from the pleasures of social life and excitement of the winter.

Notice to Fishermen.

The splendid streams in this vicinity which once offered such magnificent sport to legitimate anglers, have become practically depleted of their game fish. This deplorable condition is due principally to the invasions of fish pirates, pot-fishermen and other conscienceless individuals, who have resorted to the use of all sorts of illegal devices for the taking of fish, such as dip-nets, set-nets, seines, spears, outlines and fish-baskets. These methods of illegal fishing have been boldly carried on for several years, but now they must at once cease.

The use of the dip-net, usually so prevalent at this season of the year, is particularly forbidden by law and any person found fishing by this or any other illegal method, will be promptly prosecuted. I hereby offer a standing reward of $10 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person so offending. I would also invite the co-operation of all true sportsmen in my efforts to suppress illegal fishing.

In order that our streams may be again replenished with game fish. I have, through the kindness of the State Fish Commission, completed arrangements for a liberal supply of black bass and brook trout to be placed in these streams this season.

W. M. GRAFFIUS,
Fish Warden for Huntingdon and Blair Co., Huntingdon, Pa., Feb. 13.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of Feb. 10th.

Population, 467.

Last consecutive number, 1380.

Berks County sent us an inmate on Wednesday.

Blair County sent us seven inmates on Saturday last.

The regular monthly grade changes occurred on Thursday.

Work in the brush factory was began on Wednesday morning.

Four inmates were received from Lancaster County on Friday last.

Officer Logan escorted seventeen visitors through the Reformatory this week.

Nos. 506 and 507 were released on expiration of maximum sentence on Wednesday.

Chester county increased our population by sending four inmates on Saturday last.

A car load of potatoes were received in the kitchen department on Tuesday evening.

Eight hundred and seventy-five yards of linen crash were recieved in the tailoring department this week.

The shirt factory shipped two hundred dozen shirts this week and received orders for one hundred and twenty-four dozen.

About one hundred and fifty tons of ice, from five to six inches thick, have been stored from the new ice pond near No. 2 tower.

Deputy Sheriffs Rice and Jones brought us five inmates from Allegheny county on Tuesday evening, and remained until Wednesday noon. They were the guests of Deputy Superintendent Bert.

The following information will prove interesting to our readers and contemporaries concerning the electrical department of the Reformatory: There are 1200 incandescent lights of 10 and 16 candle power each; from 500 to 1000 are burning during the entire night. There are 31 arc lights which burn until mid-night and 26 are kept burning all night; each arc light contains 2000 candle power. The capacity of the entire plant is as follows: 60 arc lamps, and 200 incandescent lamps. Two engines of 80 horse-power each are used for running of the same.

Winter Goods.

The time of the year is now at hand that you will want heavy goods, such as Cotton Flannels, Colored flannels, Mixed Goods and
RED FLANNELS,
also all grades of winter Underwear. We have them in stock an and prices to suit any and all. Our stock
BOOTS AND SHOES
and Rubber Goods is also complete. We aim to keep a complete stock of Groceries. We can suaply your wants in any line. We know
TIMES ARE DULL
and Money scarce but we want to say that you can get as much value for your dollar here as any where in the county. We also take any kind of marketable
PRODUCE
in exchange for goods the same as cash. Remember the place.

A. B. GILLAM,
Mapleton, Pa.

A Happy New Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

VAILLANT PUT TO DEATH

"LONG LIVE ANARCHY!" HE SHOUTED UNDER THE AXE.

The Paris Dynamiter Walked Alone to the Guillotine, and Was Brave to the End—He Was Sound Asleep When Called to Go to His Death—Only a Small Crowd Present.

Auguste Vaillant, the Anarchist, who on December 9 last threw a bomb into the French Chamber of Deputies, was executed at about 7.30 o'clock a. m., outside the Prison Roquette, Paris. At 7 o'clock Head Warden Brun, Judge l'Espinasse, Registrar Horoch and District Commissary Leigonie entered Vaillant's cell to inform him that the time had arrived for the sentence of the law to be carried out. The condemned man was sleeping when they arrived. He was awakened and told to prepare for death. He appeared to be surprised and began to reiterate the theories he advanced before the Assize Court. He declared that though it was easy to suppress him, it was impossible to suppress Anarchist ideas. "My body is nothing," he added, "compared with the progress of my principles. I shall be revenged."

Vaillant was perfectly calm and displayed no fear whatever. The warden asked him if he would like to see the chaplain.

"No," replied Vaillant, "I will not see him."

"Will you have something to drink?" asked the warden.

"No," Vaillant replied; "I shall have enough courage without that."

As a matter of fact, the courage of the condemned man was remarkable, as the later incidents showed. He was shackled by the executioner's assistants and then ordered to follow to the guillotine. He obeyed the order readily, and as he left the prison his form was upright. He walked as quickly as his shackles would allow, without leaning for support on the assistants, one of whom walked on each side of him. As Vaillant appeared outside the prison wearing only a shirt and trousers, everybody bared their heads, and the troops presented arms to salute him who was looked upon as already dead.

Chaplain Valandier, whose ministrations Vaillant had refused, stood outside the prison in order to be near should the prisoner change his mind. His services, however, were not called for.

Vaillant advanced steadily. When about eighty yards outside the prison he sprang forward a little to shout "Death to the Bourgoisie," "Long live Anarchy." As he shouted his last cry his voice resounded over the whole square. When he had finished he was about three yards from the plank on which his body was to be fastened.

It has been customary for the executioner's assistants to push the condemned criminal against this plank, but as Vaillant reached it he sprang forward and placed himself against it. The plank dropped, and in a shorter time than it takes to write it Vaillant's neck slipped under the knife, and the moment he was in position Diebler touched the spring.

There was a flash as the heavy blade descended, and then the spectators saw a head and a bleeding stump of a neck drop in a basket placed behind the guillotine. The head turned around as it was severed from the body and dropped into the basket face up.

A second later the plank twisted to the left and the trunk was thrown into a large basket placed alongside the guillotine to receive it.

Between the time of Vaillant's arrival at the guillotine and the closing of the basket containing his remains scarcely more than twenty seconds elapsed. Diebler, who has received many letters threatening him with death if he executed Vaillant, and who at one time wished to resign his position rather than to put the Anarchist to death, appeared paler and more nervous than Vaillant.

The crime for which Vaillant paid the penalty with his life was committed in the Chamber of Deputies on December 9 last. At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, while the Chamber was discussing an election case, Vaillant, who was sitting in one of the galleries set apart for the use of spectators, threw a bomb toward the floor of the house. The bomb exploded just as it left the man's hand, and he was among the number injured. About fifty persons were hurt by the explosion.

Deputy Abbe Lemire was the worst injured of all those struck by the flying nails with which the bomb had been loaded, and for some time it was thought that he would die. The Count de Lanjunais was also seriously wounded. A majority of the injured were occupants of the galleries.

The consternation that followed the explosion was terrible. A wild rush was made by the visitors to get out of the Chamber, but the gendarmes, who are always on duty in the lobbies, caused the doors to be shut, and allowed no one to leave the building. It was due to this coolheadedness that the arrest of Vaillant was made.

As he attempted to leave the building he was detained by a gendarme, who thought he was displaying too much anxiety to get away. His arrest followed. He was taken to the Hotel Dieu, where his wounds were treated. After a time he made a full confession of his crime.

He said that he went to the Chamber with the intention of throwing his infernal machine on the President's table. He waited more than an hour for a favorable opportunity, and then, thinking it had at last arrived, he rose and hurled the bomb into the body of the House.

At that instant a woman sitting in front of him, resenting his leaning over her, pushed back, and thus prevented him from throwing the bomb exactly as he had intended. The machine struck the edge of the gallery and at once exploded.

On the afternoon of Jan. 10 Vaillant was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to death.

Eighty Deputies appealed to President Carnot for a commutation of the death sentence. The appeal was sent by the President to the Pardons Committee, who reported on it adversely.

Vaillant's lawyer asked the Court of Cassation to grant a new trial, but on Jan. 25 the court denied the request. Many efforts were made to induce Vaillant to appeal to the President, but he refused to do so

FOUR WERE KILLED.

A Desperate Fight Between Moonshiners and Government Officers.

News has just been received at Warm Springs, Va., of a fight on Black Allegheny Mountain, near the West Virginia line, between several deputy United States marshals and a party of illicit distillers.

Two of the marshals were killed, as were also two of the distillers, and one man, Ham Collins, was badly wounded.

A GOLD nugget weighing 156 ounces has been found at Breckenridge, Col., on leased property which belongs to George Campion,

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THREE children of John Werder were left alone in their home in Lambertville, N. J. They played with fire, and one was burned to death.

WORK was begun on the Harlem River speedway, New York City, Mayor Gilroy digging the first shovelful of earth.

SAMUEL NICHOLAS, a driver for Pitt & Scott, English importers, New York City, was arrested and charged with tampering with imported merchandise packages and defrauding the Government of about $200,000 in customs duties.

W. H. QUACKENBOSS fell 136 feet from the Newark (N. J.) Postoffice building tower and was instantly killed.

ANDREW EAVES and wife, an aged couple who lived alone in the borough of Muncy, Pennsylvania, were found dead in their home by a neighbor, having been asphyxiated by gas that escaped from a stove in their bedroom during the night. Both were over eighty years of age.

THE trial of Peter Neville, the Chairman of the Board of Election Inspectors in the Twenty-seventh Election District in the Fourth Assembly District, New York City, on the charge of making a false count of the vote last fall, was concluded. After being out six hours the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, with a strong recommendation for mercy.

THE Godey Publishing Company, New York City, has failed for $50,000.

GEORGE W. CHILDS'S will, filed in Philadelphia, leaves all to his widow, with the statement that she knows his plans regarding the estate and will make such disposition of it as will be in accordance with his wishes.

THIEVES broke into a postoffice in New Haven, Conn., and took money and stamps to the amount of about $1500.

South and West.

BY an accidental explosion of a dynamite cartridge while at work on the Drainage Canal near Romeo, Ill., two men were killed and three injured.

THE New Orleans Carnival was successfully opened with a street show, which equaled, if it did not not surpass, the best Mardi-Gras exhibition of its kind ever given in the city.

FIRE in Savannah, Ga., destroyed property estimated to be worth nearly $500,000.

FIVE of a party of seven men who were returning to Pensacola, Fla., in a sail boat from Big Sabine were drowned by the capsizing of the boat. The men drowned are W. R. Rollins, G. M. Washburn, Ted Mobley, Hiram Brown and a man named Mossick.

HON. A. J. MCLAURIN was nominated for United States Senator on the sixty-seventh ballot in the Mississippi Democratic Legislative caucus.

COPPER lands have been discovered in Tama County, Iowa.

A DECLINE in wheat in Chicago made a record-breaking quotation. May broke early to 63⅛ cents, selling ¼ cent lower than ever before. On a late drive the price went to 62⅝ cents, ⅜ cents under any previous record.

A. J. MCLAURIN was elected United States Senator by the Mississippi Legislature.

ANDREW PIKNALLEN, a Russian Finn, was lynched at Ewen, Wis., for assaulting a young girl at Bruce's Crossing.

THE home of Louis Kuecher, at Indianapolis, Ind., was demolished by an explosion of natural gas; his daughter, Rosa, thirteen, was killed.

GEORGE GILLIS fell into a grave in Birmingham, Ala., and the coffin crushed him to death.

THE vault in the private bank of J. C. N. Elder at Deshler, Ohio, was blown open and completely demolished with dynamite and scraps of currency were found in the debris. The robbers secured $5000 in coin and $1200 in paper is thought to have beeen blown to pieces.

THE Southern Pacific has given a contract for $5,000,000 for a bridge over the Mississippi at New Orleans, which will compare with that over the Firth of Forth.

A TORNADO struck Port Hudson, La., demolishing a number of houses, uprooting trees and levelling fences. Several cabins were wrecked, one child killed and four others wounded.

RUEBEN F. KOLB was nominated for Governor by the Populists and Kolbites of Alabama; the Republicans refused to indorse him.

ONE THOUSAND persons witnessed the execution of Peter De Graff, a murderer, near Winston, N. C.

Washington.

FORTY-TWO MILLIONS of the new bonds were alloted to New York subscribers by Secretary Carlisle.

THE Senate has confirmed the nomination of Thomas Moonlight, of Kansas, to be Minister to Bolivia.

A BILL to restore 1000 railway mail clerks who were dismissed from the service in the spring of 1889 to their former places was ordered favorably reported by the House Judiciary Committee.

THE Senate Judiciary Committee adjourned without acting on the Peckham Supreme Court nomination.

SECRETARY LAMONT sent to the House of Representatives a report showing that 8,223,997 men are available for military duty in the United States.

THE House bill repealing Federal Election laws was passed by the Senate by a vote of 39 to 28.

BY a vote of 176 to 75 the House adopted the resolution condemning Minister Stevens and sustaining the Hawaiian policy of President Cleveland.

REPRESENTATIVE BRAWLEY, of South Carolina, has retired from Congress to go upon the United States District Bench.

SECRETARY CARLISLE sent to the Senate the names of the purchasers of the new bonds and the prices they offered.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND signed the act repealing the Federal Election laws.

Foreign.

AN army lieutenant at Pilsen, Bohemia, first insulted and then with his sword cut down two citizens.

A FRENCH force in Sierra Leone, Africa, fired on a British military force, who returned the fire, killing six of the aggressors.

DR. THEODODE BILLROTH is dead in Austria. He was everywhere recognized as one of the leading surgeons of the world. He was called in consultation to Paris, Constantinople, St. Petersburg, and even to Egypt. He was the son of a clergyman, and was born nearly sixty-five years ago.

PRESIDENT PEIXOTO has offered to pardon privates belonging to the Brazilian insurgent forces who apply for clemency within two months.

CITIZENS of Honolulu celebrated their Abrogation Day with enthusiasm, and still hope for annexation.

GERMANY will have war with Russia within three months, the Kaiser says, if the commercial treaty is rejected.

THREE persons were killed and twenty injured in a railroad wreck near Compiegne, France.

A HURRICANE prevailed in the countries bordering the North Sea; much damage was done to property in England.

AN election for President of Brazil is to be held on March 1; Dr. De Moraes, now President of the Senate, is the only candidate yet in the field. Five more torpedo boats arrived at Pernambuco for President Peixoto.

THE French Cabinet decided to impose an additional duty on wheat imported from countries other than those of Europe.

LO BENGULA, the South African King, has the gout and is wandering about deserted by his followers.

A STATE of siege has been declared in Santiago, Chile.

THE London silver market seems to be completely demoralized.

BRAZIL'S war is all over but voting according to public sentiment in Rio. Presidential and Congressional elections will take place March 1. Peixoto gave a notable reception yesterday to Minister Thompson and Admiral Benham.

LATER NEWS.

EX-SPEAKER REED, Galusha A. Grow and Congressman Dolliver addressed a great Republican mass meeting in Philadelphia, Penn.

JOHN W. LOVE, cashier of the First National Bank of Watkins, N. Y., has absconded with about $50,000 of the funds of that institution.

A. W. HUMPHREYS, President of the Sterling Iron Works of New York City, committed suicide at Winchester, N. H.

"BOB" MARLER was hanged at Pineville, Ky., for killing a woman while attacking a train on the Middlesboro Belt Railroad in August last.

THE World's Fair will pay ten per cent. to stockholders.

THE ex-Confederate General, John W. Baylor, aged seventy-two, died on his ranch in Uvalde County, Texas.

GEORGE W. HOUK, Representative in Congress from the Third District of Ohio, dropped dead while visiting at No. 1627 Connecticut avenue, He was from Dayton, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1825.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his entrance into the army.

MANY persons were arrested at Rio for complicity in a plot to assassinate President Peixoto; several of the prisoners have been shot.

Mr. TERRELL, the United States Minister to Turkey, has demanded the immddiate release of two Armenians, who are American citizens, now imprisoned at Iskarderu, Northern Syria.

FIRE broke out in the Colt Fire Arms Company's shop at Hartford, Conn., and in two hours destroyed about $150,000 worth of property. The burned building was a stone and brick structure, fifty by 500 feet and three stories high, with an immense attic.

PRINCESS COLONNA, daughter of Mrs. John W. Mackay, wife of the "Bonanza King," and her three children arrived at New York, flying from her dissolute husband in Paris, where she has begun proceedings for separation.

MRS. PAUL HERRATS locked her two children in a room in Bonne Teree, Mo., and while she was away they burned to death.

WAPAKONETA, Ohio, has had a $350,000 fire. The principal blocks of the town were burned. One of the principal business blocks, the Mechanic, of Columbus, Ohio, was also destroyed by fire.

A SEVERE blizzard raged for twenty-four hours in Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa.

WALTER FEARN, of Louisiana, and Somerville P. Tuck, of New York, were named by President Cleveland as Judges of the Egyptian International Tribunal at Cairo.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL YOUNG, United States Army, preferred charges against Colonel Graham, of the Fifth Artillery, United States Army, and Colonel Graham put his accuser under arrest.

ITALIAN business men in all parts of the kingdom and the chambers of commerce of all the principal cities are vigorously opposing the proposal for an increase of the duties on imported wheat.

EIGHT firemen were killed and seventeen workmen were injured at a fire in Paris, France, by the explosion of a carboy of sulphuret of carbon.

CENSUS OF UNEMPLOYED.

Enumeration of Those Out of Work in New York City.

The police census of the unemployed in New York City has reached Mayor Gilroy. Accompanying it were letters from Seth Low and Professor Mayo-Smith, both of Columbia College, who directed the census.

In brief, the results are: 48,681 families, consisting of 206,701 persons, were visited in the thirty-five police precincts, each one of whom had one or more members unemployed.

In these, 78,023 persons are usually at work. There are 67,280 now unemployed, of whom 52,592 are males and 14,688 are females.

Of the families visited 39,311 are in need of assistance and 9370 are not. Of the 48,681 families 4186 consist of but one person each.

The letter from President Low called attention to the grave problem, as he called it, now confronting the city. Mr. Mayo-Smith's letter commented on the grievous condition of the poor and suggested remedies.

The greatest suffering was found to be in the Eleventh Precinct. Over ten per cent. of the poor are there.

THE business depression is pronounced by the R. G. Dun Mercantile Agency to be gradually disappearing. The weekly report says that there is a noticeable improvement in the volume of business carried on over last week. There is more commercial paper in circulation and all cereals have advanced a trifle.

AFRICAN MASSACRE.

A French Commander and Seventy-Eight of His Force Killed.

Advices from St. Louis, Senegal, Africa, say that dispatches bearing date of January 27 have reached there from Timbuctoo. These dispatches say that Colonel Bonnier, of the Marine Artillery, who was in command of the French troops which had captured Timbuctoo, had, with nine European commissioned officers and two European sergeants, sixty-one native sharp-shooters and six native sergeants, been killed by the Tuaregs.

When the dispatches left Timbuctoo the city was surrounded by Tuaregs, who appeared here and disappeared there, making it impossible to form any accurate estimate as to their number.

A late dispatch from St. Louis says that Colonel Bonnier left Timbuctoo on January 12th. On the night of January 15th he and his column, while asleep, were surprised and surrounded by Tuaregs. Only Captain Nigotte reached the camp of the detachment, which, under Lieutenant Sarda, was guarding the captured herds a few miles in the rear. Captain Nigotte was wounded in the head. A few native riflemen saved themselves by flight from the general massacre, and most of these have arrived at Timbuctoo. The Tuaregs were on foot, and were armed with lances and knives. The French Government has authorized the formation of another battalion ot Soudanese riflemen, which will be the fourth body of its kind.

The mixed populace of Timbuctoo regard the French force with varied feelings. Many are said to favor the occupation.

The Secretary of the Colonial Department received a telegram from St. Louis saying that Colonial Bonnier, eleven other officers and 250 privates had been massacred by the Tuaregs.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK AND CREAM.			
Increased supplies and a somewhat light demand caused a dull and slow trade during the past week, with platform surplus selling at the average price of $1.47 per can of 40 quarts. On Feb. 1 Exchange price was reduced to 2¾c. per quart.			
Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals			1,597,644
Condensed milk, gals			10,640
Cream, gals			29,440
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Penn., extras	$	— @	$ 27½
Western, extras		— @	27½
Western, firsts		25 @	26
Western, thirds to seconds		18 @	24
State—Dairy, new tubs		20 @	24
Fall tubs, extras		21 @	22
Firsts		19 @	20
Thirds to seconds		16 @	18
Western Im. Creamery, extras		18 @	19
Seconds to firsts		14½@	17
Western Factory, fresh, extras		16 @	16¼
Seconds to firsts		13½@	15
Thirds		12 @	13
Summer make		13 @	15
Rolls, fresh		12 @	16
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, large, fancy		11¼@	11¾
Full cream, good to prime		10½@	11¼
State Factory—Part skims, choice		9½@	10
Part skims, common		4 @	8½
Full skims		2 @	3
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh		— @	—
Western—Fresh, best		— @	15
Limed		10 @	11
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1893, choice		— @	2 45
Medium, 1893, choice		— @	1 80
Pea, 1893, choice		1 80 @	—
Red kidney, 1893, choice		2 25 @	2 35
White Kidney, 1893, choice		2 20 @	2 25
Black turtle soup, 1893		2 10 @	2 15
Lima, Cal., 1893 ₱ 60 lbs		1 50 @	1 55
Green peas, bbls, ₱ bush		1 15 @	1 20
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Greening, ₱ bbl		4 50 @	5 00
Baldwin, ₱ bbl		4 50 @	5 25
Grapes, Catawba, ₱ basket		8 @	12
Concord, ₱ basket		— @	—
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl		4 00 @	7 50
Jersey, ₱ crate		1 25 @	1 75
Oranges, Indian River, ₱ box		1 75 @	3 00
HOPS.			
State—1893, choice, ₱ lb		21½@	22
1893, common to prime		20 @	21
1892, choice		— @	—
1892, common to prime		15 @	19
Old odds		5 @	11
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Good to choice ₱ 100 lb		— @	85
Clover mixed		55 @	65
Straw—Long rye		50 @	60
Short rye		— @	40
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb		12 @	—
Chickens, ₱ lb		9 @	9½
Roosters, old, ₱ lb		— @	7
Turkeys, ₱ lb		9 @	10
Ducks—Local, ₱ pair		70 @	1 00
Western, ₱ pair		60 @	85
Geese, ₱ pair		1 12 @	1 50
Pigeons, ₱ pair		30 @	35
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb		8 @	11½
Chickens, Phila, ₱ lb		11 @	14
State & Penn., ₱ lb		— @	—
Western, ₱ lb		10 @	10½
Fowls—St. and West, ₱ lb		7 @	8
Ducks, ₱ lb		10 @	14
Geese—Western, ₱ lb		6 @	9
Squabs, ₱ doz		2 25 @	3 50
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—State, ₱ 180 lbs		1 50 @	2 00
Jersey, ₱ bbl		1 50 @	1 75
Maine, ₱ bbl		1 75 @	2 50
Cabbage, ₱ 100		3 00 @	5 00
Onions—White, ₱ bbl		3 00 @	3 75
Red and yellow, ₱ bbl		1 25 @	1 75
Squash, L. I., ₱ bbl		2 00 @	2 50
Carrots, ₱ bbl		— @	—
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl		60 @	75
White, ₱ bbl		40 @	50
Sweet potatoes, So. Jersey		2 00 @	2 75
Vineland, ₱ bbl		2 50 @	3 75
Beets, Southern, ₱ crate		1 00 @	1 25
Spinach, ₱ bbl		75 @	1 25
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents		3 35 @	3 60
Spring Patents		3 85 @	4 00
Wheat, No. 2 Red		66½@	—
May		— @	—
Corn—No. 2		42 @	44½
Oats—No. 2 White		36¼@	36½
Track mixed		35 @	36
Rye—State		— @	—
Barley—Ungraded Western		55 @	64
Seeds—Clover, ₱ 100		8 50 @	11 25
Timothy, ₱ 100		4 25 @	5 00
Lard—City Steam		— @	7¼
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed		6 @	8
Milch Cows, com. to good		— @	—
Calves, City dressed		8 @	11½
Country dressed		8 @	11½
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs		3 25 @	3 75
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs		3 62½@	5 12½
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs		5 75 @	6 00
Dressed		6 @	8

Royal Buckwheats.

For generations it has been the custom to mix the batter for buckwheat cakes with yeast or emptyings, retaining a portion of the batter left over from one morning to raise the cakes for the following day.

If kept too warm, or not used promptly, this batter becomes excessively sour and objectionable. Buckwheat cakes raised by this means are more often sour or heavy than light and sweet. If eaten daily they distress the stomach and cause skin eruptions and itching.

Instead of the old-fashioned way we have been making buckwheat cakes this winter with Royal Baking Powder, mixing the batter fresh daily, and find the result wonderfully satisfactory. They are uniformly light and sweet, more palatable and wholesome, and can be eaten continuously without the slightest digestive inconvenience. Besides they are mixed and baked in a moment, requiring no time to rise. Following is the receipt used:

Two cups of pure buckwheat flour (not "prepared" or mixed), one cup of wheat flour, two tablespoons of Royal Baking Powder and one-half teaspoonful of salt, all sifted well together. Mix with milk into a thin batter and bake at once on a hot griddle. Once properly tested from this receipt, no other buckwheat will find its way to your table.—Domestic Cookery.

Midair Duel Between Aeronauts.

During the Franco-Prussian war a blood-curdling duel occurred in midair between two aeronauts, one of whom was conveying dispatches from the Governor of Paris. The balloons, approaching at a considerable altitude, the encounter was commenced with pistols. For some time neither combatant could secure the advantage, but at length one balloon mounted above the other, and its occupant, seizing his momentary advantage, threw his grappling irons on top of the other balloon. They tore through the silken fabric as though it had been so much paper. There was an escape of gas, a shriek and the next minute both balloon and balloonist lay battered out of recognition upon the ground 2000 feet below.—London Tit-Bits.

100 Bus. Wheat from Two Acres.

This remarkable yield was reported by Frank Close, Minnesota, on two acres of Marvel Spring Wheat. Speaking of this wheat, this new sort takes the cake. It is the greatest cropping spring wheat in the world. Farmers who tried it the past season believe seventy-five to one hundred bushels can be grown from one acre, and are going to get this yield for 1894. At such yield wheat pays at 30c a bushel. Salzer is the largest grower of vegetable and farm seed in the world.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT with 7c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get free their mammoth catalogue and a package of above spring wheat. A

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo. O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

COUGHS AND HOARSENESS. The irritation which induces coughing immediately relieved by use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Sold only in boxes.

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure

Is the only remedy in the world that cures croup in half an hour. No opium. A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y., M'f'r.

Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup, most prompt, pleasant and effectual. 25 cents.

Beecham's Pills correct bad effects of overeating. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

Japanese Tooth Powder, Genuine.

A large box mailed for 10 cents. Lapp Drug Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

GOOD QUALITIES

Possessed by Hood's Sarsaparilla are almost beyond mention. Best of all, it purifies the blood, thus strengthening the nerves, it regulates the digestive organs, invigorates the kidneys and liver, tones and builds up the entire system, cures Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, etc.

W. J. Baker

Kidney Troubles

And severe pains in my back resulted from a cold contracted in the war. I received only temporary relief from medicines. After the grip I was physically run down. Hood's Sarsaparilla has done wonders for me. I consider

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Sarsaparilla a God-sent blessing to the suffering." WM. J. BAKER, N. Pembroke, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion. 25 cents.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

34TH DAY.—Mr. Hale introduced a resolution calling for tariff hearings before the Finance Committee.——Messrs. Chandler and Frye spoke against the repeal of the Federal Election laws.

35TH DAY.—Messrs. Hawley, Frye, Daniels and Harris took part in the debate on the Federal Election Laws Repeal bill; the vote on the measure was postponed.——The Finance Committee decided to give no tariff hearings.

36TH DAY.—The bill repealing the Federal Election laws was passed by a vote of 39 to 28.

37TH DAY.—Mr. Wolcott proposed a Constitutional amendment giving women the right of suffrage.——Mr. Perkins presented a memorial for the annexation of Hawaii, from the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.——Secretary Carlisle's authority to use the proceeds of the new bond issue was discussed.

The House.

43D DAY.—The debate on the Hawaiian resolution was continued, Messrs. Boutelle, Johnson, Van Voorhis, Oates and Wheeler being among the speakers.

44TH DAY.—Debate on the McCreary Hawaiian resolution was finished; the Blair amendment and the Hitt substitute were voted down, but no vote could be obtained on the resolution itself because of the lack of a quorum.

45TH DAY.—Mr. McCreary's Hawaiian resolutions, approving President Cleveland's policy, were passed by a vote of 177 to 75.——Anti-silver men filibustered successfully against the Bland bill and the House ordered the arrest of absentees.——Mr. Hatch introduced his new bill to regulate and tax dealing in options and futures.

46TH DAY.—Mr. Bland's bill to coin the silver seigniorage was taken up and discussed after four hours' filibustering.

47TH DAY.—Debate on the bill to coin the silver seigniorage was continued, speeches being made by Messrs. Bland, Stone, McKeighan, Harter and Kilgore.

48TH DAY.—The House met and after the reading of the journal adjourned in respect to the memory of Representative Houk, of Ohio, whose death was announced.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

SENATOR PASCO, of Florida, is a native of England.

REV. W. P. FIFE is called the "Moody of the South."

THE King of Italy is not much over five feet in height.

THE King of Bavaria has a salary of $1,412,000 a year.

THE Princess of Wales denies that she has withdrawn from society.

THE friends of Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, entertain grave fears for his safety.

MRS. COLFAX, widow of the former Vice-President, is said to be practically penniless.

MRS. HETTY GREEN, the richest woman in America, is said to pay $7 a week for board.

EX-EMPRESS FREDERIC, mother of Emperor William, bears the distinction of being the most unpopular person in Berlin.

MME. NAVARRO (Mary Anderson) is staying at Nice, Italy, this winter. She is ill with a nervous affection, and can neither visit nor receive visits.

EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR MORTON SMITH WILKINSON, President Lincoln's confidential adviser, died, a few days ago, at Mankato, Minn.

CAPTAIN E. L. ZALINSKI, the inventor of the dynamite gun, has been placed on the retired list of the army on account of disability caused by paralysis.

THE Prince of Wales, so it is said, has to handle his hat so much in acknowledging the honors done him on the street that he has to have a new brim to it every fortnight.

JOSEPH KEPPLER, the cartoonist, first attracted the attention of an employe of Frank Leslie's publishing house by some clever caricatures on the back and margin of a restaurant bill of fare.

MISS HARRIET LANE JOHNSON, who presided at the White House during Buchanan's administration, has purchased the old Travis mansion in Washington and will make it her permanent home.

LIEUTENANT JOHN H. ALEXANDER is the first colored man to hold the professorship of military science and tactics in any institution. He was recently appointed to this position in the Wilberforce University, Ohio.

BUFFALO'S blind lawyer, Louis L. Ullman, has been made a United States Commissioner. He is thirty-one years old and was made blind by an attack of scarlet fever when he was five years of age. He was educated at the Institute for the Blind in Batavia and the Perkins Institute in South Boston, Mass., and at the law school in Buffalo.

SENATOR COLQUITT, of Georgia, who was stricken with paralysis about a year ago, cannot walk. He is rolled into and out of the Senate Chamber in a wheel-chair, which he occupies during the sessions. Despite this physical infirmity Mr. Colquitt is said to be a formidable candidate for re-election. His term will expire March 3, 1895.

SHOT THE FLAGMAN.

Train Wreckers Ambushed Him After His Train Was Wrecked.

At the high bridge over White Oak Bayou, Texas, train wreckers removed the rails and fish plates on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad.

When the passenger train came along the engine passed safely over, but the baggage and mail coaches jumped the track and rolled down the embankment, followed by the smoker, which landed on top of them. The wreck presented a frightful appearance.

Joe Elliott, a brakeman, was sent back to flag a freight train, which was soon due. He had not proceeded a hundred yards when a volley from ambush was fired upon him. Four bullets took effect in his body.

The crew in the meantime, aided by passengers, were at work extricating the men buried in the wrecked cars, and feared to go to the flagman's rescue.

He, however, crawled, bleeding and wounded, back to the train, and now lies dying. In the mail car was Lou Morris, the agent, badly bruised and with several bones broken. His first thought was of his mail, and he requested the reporter to go by the postoffice and notify them he had a big run of registered mail.

H. Hatton, the express messenger, was found in his car with his ribs broken and in a critical condition. J. W. Carter, baggage master, was injured about the head and internally.

A relief train was made up and sent to the scene. The wounded were brought in and taken to the hospital.

THE Earl of Lovelane, whose death at eighty-eight occurred recently, was a direct descendant of Henry VII. He was an engineer, an architect, a landscape gardener and was the husband of Byron's only child.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THERE are 125 clerks' unions.

A WEAVER in Germany receives sixty cents a day.

FIG-PACKERS in Asia Minor, if skillful, can make twenty cents a day.

A CONFECTIONER in Venezuela can earn from $12 to $16 per month.

SEVEN MILLION persons are employed in the cultivation of the vine in France.

THE Meriden (Conn.) Cutlery Company has cut wages five to twenty-five per cent.

THE textile congress of France has decided to adopt a standard list of prices, as in England.

INMATES of the State Prison at Providence, R. I., are making boots for the Brazilian soldiers.

A NASHVILLE (Tenn.) labor leader wants the unions to employ lawyers to prosecute people who violate labor laws.

AN agricultural laborer in India is supposed to receive five cents a day, but in general his wages are not so large.

THE average farm laborer in America doesn't make $250 a year and a large proportion live on less than $150 a year.

MOSSUP (Conn.) mills have shut down, but no rent will be charged operatives in the company's houses so long as the factory is idle.

THE Portland (Me.) Central Labor Union wants a law to prevent the employment of children under fourteen, and an Employers' Liability act.

WHEN a boss in Luxemburg needs an employe he fills out a blank and for five cents the news is posted in all the postoffices in Wurtemburg.

UNDER the English Employers' Liability bill, which has passed second reading, the bosses will have to pay damages to men injured in their employ.

JOHN BURNS and other men prominent in English labor circles are to come to this country to confer with their brethren in the cause on this side of the Atlantic.

THE late General Maltzeff, of Persia, was reported to be one of the heaviest employers of help in the world. In his twenty-nine mines he gave work to 55,000 workmen.

HILLSBORO, New Mexico, a new mining camp, boasts of having no unemployed men. Work is offered to all miners who go there. The gold ore runs from $45 to $108 a ton.

THE Master Workman of the Cooks' Assembly, K. of L., at Omaha is a colored man, and the Worthy Foreman is a white man. The Treasurer is white, and the Secretary colored.

R. B. FREY, of the United Iron Workers, is in Pittsburg working up an emigration movement to the co-operative colony at Topolobampo, Mexico. It is said that 20,000 people could prosper there.

IN Holland women and persons of either sex under the age of sixteen are now forbidden to begin work earlier than 5 a. m., or to continue at work after 7 p. m., nor can their work exceed eleven hours a day in all.

A STROKE of good fortune has come to the Phœnixville (Penn.) Iron Company in the shape of a contract for 50,000,000 pounds of iron for the construction of a railroad bridge more than two miles long over the Mississippi near New Orleans. The contract, it is said, will keep the works busy for two years.

QUEEN ISABELLA.

Her Statue Unveiled at California's Mid-Winter Fair.

Miss Harriet Hosmer's statue of Queen Isabella was unveiled in the Fine Arts building in the Mid-winter Exposition, San Francisco, Cal., with interesting exercises, which were under the direction of the Women's Congress Auxiliary. A number of addresses were made by members of the Auxiliary, and Miss Hosmer read a letter from Pope Leo XIII., complimenting her on her work. The unveiling attracted many visitors, and the statue was much admired.

A large crowd found its way through the turnstiles of the Exposition during the evening, being drawn by the announcement that the grounds and buildings would be specially illuminated. The grand court was a blaze of light, and the illumination was, without a doubt, the grandest spectacle ever seen on the coast.

BIG REBEL VICTORY.

Nictheroy Attacked and the Government Forts Destroyed.

The Brazilian insurgent fleet attacked Armaco at 8 o'clock, p. m., and continued the fight until daybreak. The insurgents landed troops and destroyed the beach and hilltop forts of the Government.

With six heavy guns and two magazine guns they swept the streets of Nictheroy, but finally were forced to retreat before the superior number of the Government force. The Government admits a loss of two hundred. Five hundred is nearer the true loss.

The insurgents succeeded beyond all hopes, having destroyed the Government position most menacing to the fleet, and having lost but two hundred and seventy men in all.

SURGERY WITH AN AX.

Woodchoppers Took Off Feet and Hands—No Doctor Near.

A terrible case of suffering is reported from River Pentecost, on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Three young men working in the bush had their feet and hands so badly frozen that amputation was found necessary.

The nearest doctor is at Pointe Aux Esquimaux, more than 100 miles distant. Gangrene set in and the neighbors decided to use an ax to amputate the frozen limbs.

A similar operation last winter on the coast of Gaspe saved the life of Captain Lebourdais, who had been shipwrecked there and had his extremeties frozen.

LIKE BENHAM'S WAY.

British Shipowners Appeal to the Foreign For Protection at Rio.

Secretary Bertie, of the Foreign Office, received a deputation of British shipowners, who urged that the British Commander at Rio de Janeiro be instructed to see that all British vessels were enabled to discharge their cargoes at their wharves without molestation.

Secretary Bertie, referring to the action of Rear Admiral Benham, warmly praised the American Admiral.

A BESSEMER (Ala.) man was awarded $1300 damages from an undertaker who lost the body of his boy while removing the corpses in a cemetery to another burying ground.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 18.

Lesson Text: "God's Judgment on Sodom," Gen. xviii., 22-33- Golden Text: Gen. xviii., 25—Commentary.

The text of this lesson and the title, "God's Judgment on Sodom," are somewhat perplexing. The proper text for the title is in the next chapter, and it seems to me that a better title for the text assigned would be, "Abraham's Intercession for Sodom." I will not take up the lesson verse by verse, as is my custom, but, taking the topic assigned, will gather some helpful lessons from the whole story in the two chapters xviii. and xix.

XVIII., 1-21. The Lord's visit to Abraham and communion with him. The incident of the visit of the three heavenly ones, Jehovah Himself and two angels, to Abraham, his providing food for them and their eating it under the tree is in many respects the only one of the kind in the Bible. It is true that in the days of His humiliation He dined in many homes, and even after His resurrection did eat with His disciples (Luke xxiv., 42, 43), but before He became man this is the only instance of such intimate fellowship as a man with man. It reminds us of the fellowship that must have been in Eden and suggests to us the coming days when the tabernacle of God shall be with men, and He will dwell with them (Rev. xxi., 3). But we have a privilege now, which seems to be enjoyed by very few, of the constant presence and fellowship of the Lord Jesus (Rev. iii., 20; John xvi., 23; II Cor. vi., 16). If we would only determine to be wholly His, and only and always His, presenting our bodies unreservedly as a living sacrifice, He would certainly accept and fill these temples for His glory (Rom. xii., 1, 2). The Lord's question, Shall I hide from Abraham that thing which I do? reminds us that it is written, "Surely the Lord God will do nothing, but He revealeth His secret unto His servants, the prophets" (Amos iii., 7). And His own words in John xv., 15, "I have called you friends, for all things that I have heard of My Father I have made known unto you," show us how intimate He would like to be with us.

XVIII., 22-33. Abraham's intercession for Sodom. The angels have passed on to Sodom, and we shall meet them in the next section, but now Abraham is alone with the Lord, and feeling his own unworthiness he yet ventures though he be but dust and ashes (verse 27), to plead with the Lord to spare Sodom. While we wait for the coming of the Lord both righteous and wicked all die and are often taken out of this world in the same disaster, cyclone, earthquake, shipwreck, smashup or what not, but the upright shall have dominion over others in the morning (Ps. xlix., 14). In the truest sense the righteous can never perish (John iii., 16). The destroying of verse 23 can only refer to their being cut off in the overthrow of the city. So Abraham pleads for the sake of the righteous whom he hopes are to be found there that the city may be spared. He thinks there may be fifty and asks and receives. Fearing their may not be so many, he comes down to forty-five, then to forty, then thirty and twenty and finally to ten, and receives the assurance that if there are ten righteous men in Sodom the city will be spared. The sequel proves that there was but one righteous man to be found (II Pet. ii., 7, 8), and while He would pass in most of our churches to-day, perhaps in all, even his own children had not much confidence in him. On the power of intercession consider the pleading of Moses (Num. xiv., 19, 20), and remember that even for such as Lot the little town of Zoar was spared (xix., 21). On the other hand, note that wickedness may become so great that the intercession of a Moses or a Samuel may not avail, nor the presence of a Noah, a Daniel or a Job suffice to deliver (Jer. xv., 1; Ezek. xiv., 14, 20). Our Lord Jesus is not represented as interceding for sinners (John xvii., 8), though He did pray for them at the cross, but He ever liveth to make intercession for His own (Heb. vii., 25). Verse 33 says the Lord went His way, and Abraham returned to his place. Separated for a little outwardly but not in heart. What a word that is in I Thess. iv., 17, which shall be fully true of all believers soon—"forever with the Lord?"

XIX., 12-23. The rescue of Lot. What a contrast between their ready acceptance of Abraham's invitation and the angels' preference of the street to the house of Lot (xix., 1-3)! Is there anything in our hearts or lives or home or business that would make the Lord or the angels desire to stay outside? In verses 12 to 14 consider how inconsistent the life of Lot must have been that his testimony should only cause his children to mock at him. In verses 15, 16, see the earnestness of the angels as they take Lot and his wife and daughters by the hand to hasten their escape. In verses 17 to 20 see Lot's perverseness and lingering and evident clinging to Sodom, but he was saved for Abraham's sake (verse 29). The angels went into Sodom; so we must go where sinners are if we would reach them. They did not mince matters, but spoke very plainly of the coming destruction. We should speak as plainly as the Bible does of hell and everlasting punishment, and the lake of fire and brimstone, and the worm that dieth not. The angels worked hard to save a very few, and they but poor specimens. We cannot estimate the value of the soul. If we had only the Old Testament record, we would not think Lot a righteous man. Therefore judge nothing before the time until the Lord come (I Cor. iv., 5).

XIX., 24-29. The judgment upon Sodom. The Lord Jesus believed that fire and brimstone came from heaven and destroyed Sodom and all her people, and that Lot's wife became a pillar of salt (Luke xvii., 29, 32). He also believed that there was a deluge in the days of Noah, and that Jonah was three days and nights in the belly of a fish (Luke xvii., 27; Math. xii., 40). We should have no fellowship with those who think they are wiser than Jesus and teach that these things are not true (Gal. i., 8, 9; II John ix., 11). In the verses referred to in Luke xvii. our Lord plainly teaches that when He shall come back in His glory the conditions of affairs on earth shall be about as they were before the deluge and in Sodom. It is also plainly taught that as Noah was safe in the ark before the deluge came, Lot out of Sodom before the fire, Rahab out of Jericho before the destruction, so all true believers shall be with the Lord before He shall be revealed in flaming fire (Isa. xxvi., 20, 21; Luke xxi., 36; Rev. iii., 10).

In verses 27-29 consider Abraham dwelling in peace and safety and fellowship with Jehovah at Hebron. Learn now to dwell with God and in God and have nothing to do with Sodom except to rescue people from it.—Lesson Helper.

Resisting Vaccination.

Christian Scientists at Springfield, Ohio, say they will go to jail rather than submit to vaccination.

Unwise Economy.

Do not buy anything that is not needed because it is cheap. Nothing is cheap to a purchaser that does not meet an immediate want. Goods laid away rot, grow old-fashioned, yellow, and lose in value monthly. Bargain counters are dangerous foes to true economy, unless a woman has the clear-headed wisdom to decide exactly what she needs to purchase in advance, and the firmness of character to resist the wily assaults of the salesman who makes unnecessary purchases seem attractive at the moment. If you need articles displayed on the bargain counters, look for them there; if not, avoid these fascinating displays as you would a moral pestilence, lest they prove too much for resistance. I know the force of the bargain counter, for I have, alas! mourned the waste of good dollars when too late, and bitterly repented me of articles for which I could find no rational use except the missionary box; and even thus disposed, my conscience has reproached me for questionable charities.—Jenness Miller's Monthly.

A Means Out of the Difficulty.

Any strain or bending of the back for any length of time leaves it in a weakened condition. A means out of the difficulty is always handy and cheap. Do as was done by Mr. Herman Schwaygel, Aberdeen, S. D., who says that for several years he suffered with a chronic stitch in the back, and was given up by doctors. Two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil completely cured him. Also Mr. John Lucas, Elnora, Ind., says that for several years he suffered with pains in the back, and one bottle of St. Jacobs Oil cured him. There are manifold instances of how to do the right thing in the right way and not break your back.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

ADDRESS WANTED of all holders of Colo., Wyo., N. Mex., Utah, Kansas and Neb. Securities. W. W. & C., Box 1371, Denver.

WELCOME WORDS TO WOMEN.

Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another with pain here or there, and in this way they all present to their easy-going doctor, separate diseases, for which he prescribes, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all only *symptoms* caused by some womb disorder. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse, by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine, like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, *directed to the cause* would have promptly cured the disease.

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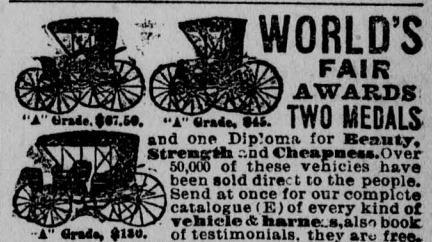

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GLASGOW WAYS.

Points That Interest an American In the Scotch Metropolis.

"Let me take you tomorrow to see our municipal buildings, and you will see a palace which cost several millions of your dollars, of which sum not a sixpence was stolen nor jobbed," remarked a Glasgow bailie to a Boston Herald correspondent, who was his guest.

Next morning I went to the municipal buildings—what we would call the city hall, writes this correspondent. I found the place no less palatial than it had been described to me. It is far and away the most beautiful building of the kind I have ever seen. Its marbles, its stairways, its reception rooms, are exceedingly beautiful; its business rooms are in admirable taste. The building is the palace of a king—King Demos—and no crowned colleague has a lovelier dwelling.

There were no loafers in the halls; no large jawed politicians were holding up the exquisite iron gates; no office seekers were sprinkling the yard with strong language and tobacco juice; the place was more than respectable—it was attractive.

In this palace of King Demos there are state apartments most richly bedecked; there are a drawing room, a danceroom, a banquet room, and I know not what, and these apartments are used on festive occasions when official citydom is expected to disport itself to the credit of the community—which latter by one, two, three, four or more thousand representatives comes to join in the gayety.

The mayor of Glasgow is called the lord provost. He is chosen for three years at nothing a year. He is expected to live in some state and hospitality and to uphold the gentle dignity of the town. It costs him from $10,000 to $15,000 or $20,000 annually to do this, as circumstances serve. Obviously it is easier for a rich man than it is for camel to enter the provostship of Glasgow. But the Glaswegians propose that if the camel be not available, then shall not the rich man have it all his own way. They talk now of endowing the provostship, so that the sums necessarily spent upon splendor may henceforth come from the public purse. But they do not propose to give the lord provost a salary. His services must be gratuitous as before.

Glasgow is a solid looking town. Every building is of stone, after the Scotch way. One rarely sees brick in Scotland. The ribs of the hills are dug out for building withal, so that a Scotch town seems built to endure. Wherever you go you find stone stairs in the buildings of Glasgow.

The difference between British building and American is not more marked than in this matter of stone stairways and brick partition walls—dwelling houses, I mean, as well as warehouses.

Deeming it necessary to prevent the construction of sky cleaving buildings, which shut out light, air and everything but ugliness, the Glasgow folk enacted a law that no building shall be higher than the width of the street on which it fronts. You can build a mile high if you have a thoroughfare as wide as that.

A capital thing they have in Glasgow which we have not. The municipality has constructed a number of bathhouses, fitted with huge white tiled swimming tanks, each holding from 80,000 to 100,000 gallons of water. The water is kept at a temperature of 70 degrees. These baths are open day and evening throughout the year. The admission to these baths is 4 cents per person. Half a million bathers use these tanks in a year. Connected with the bath buildings are washhouses where workingmen's wives do their family laundry work, having for a charge of 5 cents per hour the use of a washing stall with hot and cold water and steam drying appliances.

Heliotropism.

Heliotropism is the peculiar property shown by many plants, notably the sunflower, of always turning toward the sun. In the case of seedlings the phenomenon is especially marked. The cells on the light side are apparently retarded in growth, thus causing a curvature toward that side. Professor Romanes has experimented with an intermittent light, such as that of an electric spark discharge, upon mustard seedlings, and has found that the heliotropic effect produced in this way is far greater than that caused by the sun or any other form of light. Strange to say, however, this abnormal influence is unaccompanied by the generation of phlorophyll, the green coloring matter in plants which requires sunshine for its proper production.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Photographs Report Better Than Eyes.

At a meeting of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, M. Zenger exhibited two photographs which he had taken at midnight from his window, looking on the lake of Geneva and Mont Blanc. The lake and the mountain are feebly imaged on the plates, although they were both quite invisible to the eye in the darkness. It is well known that many stars, invisible to the eye, are revealed on the photographic plate, and some years ago an advertisement on the hull of the Great Eastern, at Birkenhead, which had been tarred over so as to be invisible, was quite legible in a photograph which had been taken of the vessel.—London Globe.

THE DATE OF THE EXODUS.

It Would Seem to Lie Between the Years 1430 and 1300 B. C.

Although the monuments and papyri give us no direct information upon the subject of the exodus, they do indirectly indicate a certain period within which it must have taken place. Thothmes III, who was the most powerful king of that dynasty (the eighteenth) which finally drove the Hyksos invaders out of Egypt and reunited the whole country under one scepter, extended his conquests as far as Mesopotamia, overrunning Palestine on his way. He left lists of the conquered nations, but does not mention the Israelites among them. Rameses II of the nineteenth dynasty, the supposed oppressor, who reigned about 200 years later, also subdued Palestine and left lists of the conquered peoples, but he, again, does not mention the Israelites among them.

What is perhaps still more important is that, while the Israelites have left records of invasions by Mesopotamians, Moabites, Canaanites, Midianites and Philistines, they do not mention any invasion by the Egyptians, and the conclusion is that the Israelites were not settled on the west side of the Jordan till after the wars waged by Rameses II at the commencement of his reign, which began not earlier than 1388 B. C., or, as some now say, 1266 B. C.

It has been attempted to explain this difficulty away by suggesting that Rameses II kept close to the seacoast on his march through Palestine and did not strike inland till he was some distance to the north of the Israelites, but it is inconceivable that he should not have secured his long line of communications by establishing posts so far inland that they must have been brought into contact with the Hebrews if the latter had at that time been settled in their own country.

The earliest date, therefore, at which the Egyptian history will permit the exodus to have taken place, even when full allowance is made for the time spent by the Jews in the wilderness and in conquering Palestine, would seem to be about 1430 B. C., while, if the shorter chronology be adopted, it could not have been much earlier than 1300 B. C.—Scribner's Magazine.

A Montana Bear Story.

"Montana is a zoological garden in its native state," said Colonel Jim Struthers. "We have all kinds of wild beasts, from grizzly bears and prairie dogs down. Speaking of bears reminds me of once upon a time. It was before the state got polluted by the trolley, and when it wasn't good form to wear a collar. It was before Montana got to be the greatest state in the Union. I was prospecting away in the Bull mountains. I hadn't seen any dirt that looked as though it had the right ring to it. The sun was turning in, and shadows were coming out of the east. I took the pack off one of my horses, picketed the animals and made a supper off hot coffee and bacon and bread. Then I coiled up in a blanket and knew no more. The night must have been half spent when I began to dream that I was washing my face in one of the geysers of the Yellowstone. The sensation became so realistic that I awoke. A hot breath was breathing on my visage, and a strange tongue was swabbing me down. I was sort of dazed with fear and remained perfectly still. Presently the licking process ceased, and the hot breath was withdrawn. A big, dark, awkward something shambled off, and I sank to rest once more. When day came, I found that my provision box had been raided, and the soft earth around me was full of bear tracks. I shivered a little bit and moved on." The colonel told this as though he really wanted to be believed, and the reporter left.—Washington Star.

Psychology.

The new science of psychology will determine the mental laws exactly—the laws of the individual and of society; the laws of æsthetics, of education, of ethics and of every human faculty.

It will compel men to live by these laws, because it will make them plain to all men—as plain as the law of gravity. The world will then go forward because it will see how. We shall then have a higher manhood, because its type will be clear to us. We shall have a new art and a new literature, because we shall know the secrets of beauty. Its standards shall be broader in proportion as they shall be truer. We may then efficiently love our unfortunate brother by knowing how to make him lovable, and how to make life lovable to him. Psychology will secure to man wealth and art, wisdom and happiness, by making man capable of them. Psychology will make education the chief function of government by giving education a scope heretofore unconceived of.—McClure's Magazine.

Emil Frey.

Emil Frey, president of the Swiss republic, was a soldier in an Illinois regiment during the war of the rebellion. At the beginning of hostilities he was employed near Chicago as a farmhand, and on July 8, 1861, he enlisted as a sergeant with Company E of the Twenty-fourth Illinois infantry. For a time he was held as a hostage by the Confederacy and confined in Libby prison. He left the army a major with a record for distinguished service, but with a shattered constitution.—Chicago

The Screaming Habit.

No two persons hear exactly alike. The human internal ear is best described by likening it to a grand piano. That instrument has a key for every note; the human ear has a nerve filament for every tone and its variations. Did I say for every tone? That is a mistake. Some pianos have seven octaves, some have eight; some have better tone in one portion of the keyboard than in another. Exactly so with the human ear. Some persons hear acutely; they catch sounds that to others are but silence. Some tones strike the ear drum, but are not conveyed to the brain because their corresponding nerve filament is missing. We know of defective hearing, but we do not apply our knowledge to our reasoning when we are stating our opinions or impressions. To some a high note is a positive pain, and to such ears a soaring soprano will do nothing but shriek. Others will detest the lower tones. Animals are moved out of their wonted calm by the sound of certain notes.

It should be our endeavor to cultivate tones of softness and sweetness. A low tone is the voice of comfort and consolation, of deepest, most sacred emotion. Our society women should do all they can to counteract the screaming habit of Americans. — Di Vernon in San Francisco News-Letter.

Star Photography.

Star photography is one of the most tedious operations known. In some cases the exposure of the plate must last for several hours. During all this time both the plate and telescope must be moved so that the image of the star will be stationary on the plate. The exposure of a star of the sixteenth magnitude is two hours, and only the image of one at a time can be secured unless those adjoining happen to be of the same size.—Exchange.

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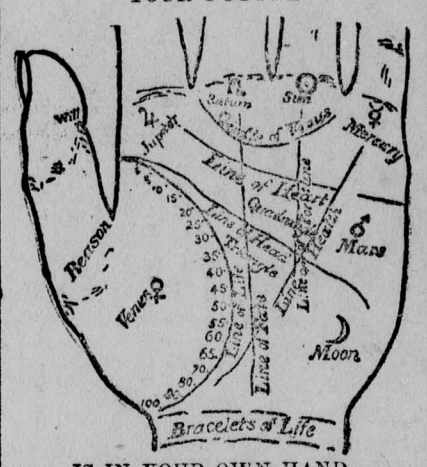

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